CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the c ild without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,254—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-8
37-8	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th Oct.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th „
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews,	22nd „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber,	29th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1000	E. Stewart,	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt,	20th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th „

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	about
MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	20th „
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERAL ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 509, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. 90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Oct. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 6th October, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.



THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain W. Worfolk, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for DUNKIRK direct, on or about the 16th instant, and passages can now be secured.

The saloon and state rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For rates of Passage, Cabin Plans, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1890.

TO ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND MAURITIUS.



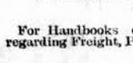
FIRST CLASS steamer "BREMA," 1,205 tons register, Capt. Alfred Ott, will LEAVE BOMBAY for the above ports, on or about the 17th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

ISSA THAVER.

Khoja Mholla, 7th October, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.



PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

37, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 15th October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 18th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 19th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 16th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

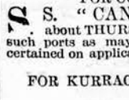
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 13th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S SHIPPING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED by P and O. MAIL and all other Steamers, INCLUDING NON-LINERS, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station to India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere *en route*.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10 and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil and Naval Service Officers to and from Europe via China and America.

A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to

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Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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An agreeable place to visit during

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NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CROREPORE" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.

Capital	...£500,000
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LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	6	8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	9	8
Do. do. Plain double strung	„	11	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled	„	10	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	11	0
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	„	11	8
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	11	0
Do. Cane and Ash	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	12	0
BALLS, best Flannel covered, match	Per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	„	12	8

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Ayres' Best Flannel covered, Match	Per doz. 10	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India Rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in deal wood case	Per set 44	0
NETS, strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each 12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	each 8	0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India Rubber Soles	Per pair 11	0

BACKETS, GOLF, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.
COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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MR. J. M. VAKILNA has been APPOINTED our retail AGENT for the SALE of our WINES and SPIRITS in the above station.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1890.

SPECIAL SOCKS "LATEST DESIGNS." "ALL NEW GOODS." FOR DRESS, &C.

NAVY BALBRIGGAN—Soft, Elastic and Silky in appearance, Embroidered Side Clocks—Red, Blue, Gold, and White	per pair	Rs.	3	0
	3 for	„	8	0
BLACK BALBRIGGAN—Extra Superfine, Embroidered colours as above	per pair	„	3	8
	3 for	„	10	0
NAVY BLUE BALBRIGGAN—Fancy Silk Stripes, Rich and Stylish	per pair	„	3	8
	3 for	„	10	0
BLACK BALBRIGGAN, EXTRA SUPERFINE—Rich Fancy Silk, Embroidered fronts	per pair	„	5	0
	3 for	„	14	0

SPECIAL CASH (OR V.-P. P.) DISCOUNT—12½ per cent.=2 Annas in the Rupee.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

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NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.

In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

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ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.

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We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

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Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Turn-pin from	Rs. 6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" from	„ 6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 15
SILVER FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Riding Hooks	„ 20
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles	„ 24
Do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs	„ 20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs	„ 25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 25
GOLD FRAMES.	
Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from	„ 25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks	„ 35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs from	„ 30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 40
Do. do. non-pressure springs	„ 35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's	„ 45

GLARE PROTECTORS.	
Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins from	Rs. 3
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Gold Framed do. do. from	„ 35
STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.	
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Silver do. do. do. from	„ 25
Gold do. do. do. from	„ 60
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.	
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed from	Rs. 4
Silver do. from	„ 30
Gold do. do. from	„ 75
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A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles	Rs. 100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O-Pearl, with Silver Mounts	„ 25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable	„ 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk	4 for Rs.	1	0
„ Wire bound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „	1	8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „	3	0
„ „ Gold	each from „	10	0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
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London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£166,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY, S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

Rampart Row, W. E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq. | B. Layton, Esq.
T. K. Davies, Esq. | Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | L. Posnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick. | D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mango Lane, Calcutta.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4,

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 240, High Holborn, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, BARODA STATE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned on account of the Baroda State up to October the 25th instant, for the immediate supply of 50 tons of coal.

The coal must be Davison's West Hartly coal in large pieces filled in bags and delivered in Baroda in Railway Trucks.

By Order,

HURRICHAND GOPALJI,
Executive Engineer, In charge Palaces.

THE BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE COMPANY.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, 60, TAMARIND LANE.

Dealings in Local, Indian, and Foreign Stocks and Shares.

Prices quoted cover brokerage and all other expenses.

The Bengal Gold Companies' Shares dealt in at Calcutta Prices.

The following are the latest quotations :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
"Dumrah"	1 6	to	1 7
"Sonapet"	1 12	to	1 14
"Western Pat Koom"	1 0	to	1 1
"Pat Pat"	1 2	to	1 3
"Dhadka"	2 0	to	2 2
"Bengal Gold and Silver"	0 13	to	0 14
"Western Bengal"	2 12	to	2 14
"Sonakhan"	1 6	to	1 7
"Eastern Ranchi"	1 14	to	2 0

Transactions concluded immediately.

No transfer fees.

Applications for investment in New Companies at par should be sent at once, as only those making early application can secure allotment; a deposit of As. 4, must be sent with application.

THE BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE COMPANY.

NOW READY.

1891—LETTS'S DIARIES—1891.

OFFICE DIARIES,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS
FOR 1891.

Before ordering elsewhere, please ask for our REVISED and REDUCED PRICE LIST for the above.

'XMAS CARDS,
NEW YEAR CARDS.

We have now open a large Stock of New Season's 'Xmas and New Year Cards. Thousands to select from

As. 1 to Rs. 6.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
NEWS AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited, of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, have taken PREMISES in APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, where they will OPEN their INDIAN BRANCH, as soon as the necessary alterations are completed.

For further particulars apply to

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 5, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1890, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolutions which had previously been proposed and carried unanimously at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 24th September, 1890.

"The Agreement of 15th August, 1889, with Messrs. Volkart Brothers be renewed for a period of 5 years on the same terms and increasing the Office allowance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month."

"Clause 29 of the Articles of Association be altered *i.e.*, to increase the transfer fee from 4 annas to 8 annas per Share."

"Clause 81 of the Articles of Association be altered, *i.e.*, to reduce the minimum number of Directors to 3 and the maximum to 5 and to add the following Clause to the Articles of Association."

"83A. Providing that a Partner or Manager of the firm for the time being acting as Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company be *ex-officio* a Director of the Company."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

MORARJEE GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1890, at the rate of Rs. (70) SEVENTY per Share, will on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1890, between the hours of 12 a. m., and 3 p. m., to those the Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register Books of the Company, on the 10th October, 1890.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdass S. & W. Co., Ld.

Bombay, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 13th October, 1890.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on TUESDAY the 28th day of October, 1890, for PAVING CERTAIN FOOTPATHS in different Streets of this CITY to the extent of about 1,00,000 square feet.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th October, 1890.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the celebrated Wine grower ERN-STEIN of Hungary

Rs. 36 per dozen.

Apply to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!!

MUNK'S MAGNETIC

ASTHMA BALSAM.

A SPEEDY CURE FOR

WHEEZING AND WHISTLING ASTHMA,
SPASMODIC ASTHMA,
HUMID OR SPITTING ASTHMA,
REGULAR OR PERIODICAL ASTHMA,
SUFFOCATING ASTHMA,
CROWING ASTHMA,
NERVOUS ASTHMA,
DRY ASTHMA,
WHATEVER CAUSE ASTHMA.

Per Bottle, 2s. 9d. or Rs. 2.

Agents in BOMBAY :—F. S. Madon & Co., Mohunlal Amarsi & Co., Nathoo Mooljee & Co., and Hurjee Mooljee & Co.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS
RAND SUCCESS. CRAMMED HOUSE.

EVERY NIGHT, at 9 p. m.
IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION.
ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW FEATURES!
NEW HORSEMANSHIP!
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS!
NEW ACROBATIC ACTS!
ROARS OF APPLAUSE!
UNBOUNDED MERRIMENT!

Come and See the INIMITABLE DOGS and MONKEYS.

FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.
AND
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3-30 p. m.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF Messrs. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes; 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

ARAB HORSES! ARAB HORSES!!

FRESH BATCH of Excellent ARAB HORSES have ARRIVED per s.s. Pemba, at the well-known Commission Stables at the Bellasis Road junction, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Company's at present conducted by MESSRS. SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD AND COMPANY, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Suleman bin Dawood, the well-known importer and dealer of Arab and Persian Horses. Excellent among these are Chargers, Racers, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies. Fresh shipments and among them of Budwin and other High Caste Horses, will arrive every week by mail and other steamers.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for constructing the following works at Donakonda :—

1. Loco Foreman's Quarters (1 unit.)
2. Servants Quarters for Loco Foreman's Quarters (4 units.)
3. European Driver's Quarters (2 units.)
4. Servants Quarters for European Driver's Quarters 6 units.)
5. Constructing Native Clerk's Quarters (2 units.)
6. Loco Menials Quarters (20 units), in 2 Blocks.

Tenders will be received up to the 25th instant. They should be sent in a sealed cover headed Tenders for.

The lowest or any tender will not be necessarily accepted. Plan and section for Drivers quarters &c., and other information to be had on application to

A. H. MACKENZIE,
Resident Engineer, Kristna Division.

Resident Engineer's Office, 10th October, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACKCAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to those to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise to any period that may be agreed on. The charge have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has

REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS

TO THE

LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW

in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HAMALAGE for pressing Bales, Best steel Hoops and New Gunnies for the following Factories of the company during the coming Cotton season.

Tuticorin	(steel Hoops and Gunnies)
Oomrawuttee	(do.)
Bhownuggur	(do.)
Dhoolia	(steel Hoops only)
Jalgaon	(do.)

Tenders may be submitted for all places together or for each place separately. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company No. 5, Marine Street. Tenders will be received upto 4 p.m. of the 14th October, 1890. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STABLE REMOVED.

MR. ALI BIN AMER, the well-known Importer and Dealer of Arab and Persian Horses, begs to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his STABLE from Bellasis Junction Road to RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his Stable, as there are many High Caste Arab Horses consisting of Racers, Charges, Hunters, Galloways, and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a fresh batch of First Class Arab horses has been landed lately ex. the s. s. "Pemba" and many other shipment are expected here weekly by every Mail and other steamers arriving from Busreh.

THE BENGAL TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY, LIMITED.

(IN COURSE OF INCORPORATION)

CAPITAL—Rs. 100,00,000.

TO BE ISSUED—Rs. 50,00,000.

THE TRUST will shortly be prepared to transact the following business, viz ;—

To open current accounts.

To purchase and sell on behalf of constituents approved mining and other stocks.

To undertake discretionary orders.

To issue debentures in sums of Rs. 100, Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 payable to order or to bearer running for 3, 6 and 12 months, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. per annum respectively.

To grant advances on approved mining or other stocks.

To buy and sell Drafts on all the principal stations in India.

To conduct banking business of every description ; terms to be ascertained at the office.

C. G. VANSITTART,
Managing Director.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9. HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890. —2s. 6d., *Contains* :—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Toski ; or, The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrence in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Maskololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

LADY BABY, A Novel, By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules' ; Author of 'Orthodox.' New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A MANUAL OF PALÆONTOLOGY, for the Use of Students. With a General Introduction on the Principles of Palæontology. By Professor H. Alleney Nicholson and Richard Lydekker. Third Edition. Rewritten and greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo., with Engravings, £3, 3s.

MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folklore, By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 8vo., 5s.

MISS GORDON CUMMING'S TRAVELS. At Home in Fiji. Fourth Edition, 7s. 6d.—A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War. 12s. 6d.—Fire Fountains. The Kingdom of Hawaii. 2 vols., 24s.—Wanderings in China. 10s. Granite Crags ; The Yo-Semite Region of California. 8s. 6d.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.' No. VIII. *Contains* :—The Laying of the Atlantic Cable.—Life in Central Asia.—A Visit to the Big Trees of California. By Dr. Cheadle.—The Pirates of Sarona ; Adventures in Venice and the Adriatic. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY

Cor ss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!
H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being un oxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malause* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

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FOR OCTOBER 1890.
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EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,00
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive reinsurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
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TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDIES, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS in the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882	£309,620 0 0
"	1885	£988,156 0 0
"	1886	£955,039 0 0
"	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES—LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,171	12	4	1881	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,390,595	15	1	1889	£6,161,508 13 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Indian Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Baghdad (s), from Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Hazel Branch (s), from Batoum ; Siam (s), Aden ; Kt. Templar (s), Shield ; King Arthur (s), Jeddah ; and Himalaya (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I. M. S. Dalhousie, Kapurthala (s), and St. Marnock (s), for Karachi ; and Colaba (s), Rangoon, &c.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Labourdonnais left the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Clan Macdonald yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Busheer and the s.s. Melpomene entered, and the s. s. Maria Teresa left the dock on Monday.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 4th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 30,467, in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 4th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 27,848, in recipts.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate returu of traffic for the week ended 4th October, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 24,254, in receipts.

A MISSING BOY.—A woman, named Thuckee, residing at Trinity Street, reports that her son, named Nawajee, aged 9 years, has been missing since the evening of the 10th instant. He had on his person two gold earrings, valued at 8 annas.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Veerchund Kemjee, residing at Champa Gully, reports the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 157, from a box in his room, on the 11th instant, during his absence from home on that date.

INAUGURATION OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL AT TANNA.—On Sunday Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C.S., Sessions Judge, Tanna, presided at the inauguration of a girls' school, established by the Bombay East Indian Association, at Tanna. Among those present were :—Messrs. DeQuadros ; L. M. Valladares, J. P. ; F. Leao, J. P. ; Francis Valladares, J. P. ; Cursetjee Maneckjee (Judge) ; J. L. Britto ; Drs. B. A Olivera ; and D. L. D'Almeida.

PARSEE GYMKHANA—SINGLE *vs.* MARRIED.—A cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last, between the above teams, resulting in a well-earned victory for the former by 49 runs. The Single in their first innings scored 97. The chief contributors were Messrs. A. B. Nicholson 39, and D. B. Tapia 28. The Married, in their first venture, scored 48. Messrs. Bapasola and Panthakie contributed 17 and 10 respectively. Writer and Daroowalla, from the Married side, and Tapia and Pochkhanawalla from the Single side, bowled well.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—During the month of September last 6 horses, and 14 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners ; while 20 bullocks and 4 horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month.

GAMBLING AT GILDER STREET.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Ahmed Bapoo and five other Hindoos before Mr. Richardson the accused Ahmed with keeping a common gaming-house at Gilder Street, and the other five with being found gaming therein with cards and money on Friday evening last. The whole of the accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, were convicted. Ahmed was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment, and the other five were fined Rs. 5 each.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—A European named James Ryan, was yesterday charged before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Ellis, with being drunk and incapable in a public throughfare last Sunday night. Accused pleaded guilty, expressed contrition, and begged he might be allowed to join his vessel, now in harbour, which was to sail forthwith, and on which he was an A. B. seaman. The police constable said the accused had given no trouble whatever in the lock-up. His Worship was thereupon pleased to discharge the accused with a warning.

THEFT OF A FOWL.—A milk-maid, named Morowji Kundaji Kasi, on returning home after her daily rounds last Sunday, at New Sonapore, found her hen missing, and proceeding to the Girgaum Police station to report the theft there, found, and identified the fowl, which had been wrapped in a cloth and carried under the arm of the accused, who looked suspicious and quickening his pace before the constable, was arrested on suspicion. Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, before whom the accused was placed, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, fined him Rs. 5.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A respectably-dressed old Mahratta woman, named Gunga, yesterday charged two rough-looking Mahomedans, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, with assaulting her without any cause whatever, at Pydownie, last Saturday night, when a policeman appearing on the scene, took them into custody. Accused said that being under the influence of drink, they did not remember anything of what might have occurred on that day. His Worship remarked that that was no excuse for so shameful and unmanly an assault on a woman, and mulcted the accused in the amount of Rs. 5 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Dhondee Rowjee, aged 26 years. Deceased was a ship's labourer. On Saturday, deceased, while discharging a cargo of coal from the steam-ship Emaum, lying in this harbour, felt ill with internal pains, and difficulty of breathing. His friends took him to his house at Duncan Road that night, and left him there. He gradually became worse and died at 8 p.m. on Sunday. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, was of opinion from the *post-mortem* appearances that the cause of death was pneumonia, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

DEATH FROM MEPHITIC GAS.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Coroner, at the morgue, respecting the death of Dhondia Gunoo, aged 30 years, a Mahar, employed by the Municipality, entered a drain at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, at Ripon Road, with two other labourers, for the purpose of cleaning it. They were only a short time in the drain when they found that the mephitic gas in the drain was affecting them. Two of the men managed to struggle up out of the drain, whilst the third, Dhondia, became insensible. He was soon taken out by some of his other comrades and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he recovered consciousness, and in the evening he was taken home by his relatives, but the man died during the night. The inquest was adjourned for further enquiry.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Dhunji Street, respecting the death of Pootlibai, a Parsee woman, aged 35 years. Deceased was the wife of Rustomjee Framjee, a clerk in Messrs. King, King and Co.'s. Three days ago deceased's husband was scolding his eldest son, when deceased became angry and quarrelled with him, and she had been sulky since the quarrel. About 4 p.m., on Sunday, she was found unconscious, apparently suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. D. B. Master was called, who treated deceased. She died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that death of Pootlibai was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

ROUGHS IN THE UNIVERSITY GARDENS.—Eleven men, named Abraham Elias, Kamahl Fatoo, Judrah Isack, Antone Francis David, Samuel Abraham, Samuel Joseph, Sadia Elias, Solomon Neesan, Guga Laroo, Gigam Govind, and [illegible]dev Lalla were charged yesterday afternoon before Mr. Shewsunker Govindram at the Esplanade Police Court, by Superintendent McDermott, with having last Saturday afternoon armed themselves with sticks and loitering about the University Gardens, assaulted two fitters of the Gun Carriage Factory, *viz.*, Charles Hurties and John D'Silva, who were passing down Mayo Road. Hurties escaped, but D'Silva, having his head cut open, ran to the High Court premises for a sepoy. On reappearing in the Gardens, the accused again belaboured him most unmercifully wth sticks in the presence of the policeman. Their hearing of the case has been postponed to the 16th instant.

JUVENILE PICKPOCKETS.—Police Naik No. 345 A, yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, at the Esplanade Police Court, charged Ahmed bin Gulam Nabi, a Mahomedan lad, 15 or 16 years of age, with rifling two annas in copper from the pocket of one Sunji Manor, at the Crawford Market, last Sunday morning. Accused, who denied the charge, said he earned his living as a bum-boat man. His Worship fined him ten rupees ; in default one week's rigorous imprisonment.—Another, a Maratta lad, Bhima Khundu, was charged by a woman at the same Court and before the same magistrate, with extracting a silver anklet from the foot of complainant's infant, whom she carried across her hip at the Crawford fish market, last Sunday evening. The lad, barely 12 years old, was arrested while absconding, having dropped the anklet on an alarm being raised. The aged mother of the accused appeared in the Court and employed mercy on behalf of her only boy. His Worship sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, this being his first offence.

THEFT OF GLASS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector George brought up on remand a notorious character, named Mahomed Ameer, and charged him before Mr. Richardson with stealing seven panes of glass, valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of a woman, named Luxmeebai. It appears about half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th instant, the accused entered the prosecutrix's house, at Gowalia Tank Road, which was then vacant, and removed seven panes of glass from the frames of two or three doors on the second floor of the house, when a man, named Baba Tannoo, who keeps a tea shop in the compound of the house on hearing the noise went up and found the accused with the glass in his hand. Accused, on seeing Baba, rushed at him with a piece of iron in his hand, and immediately after effected his escape by jumping out of a window. He was pursued by Baba and another man, who arrested him at a short distance from the house and handed him over to the police. Upon the evidence adduced the accused was convicted. Mahomed Ameer who admitted previous conviction, for which he was sentenced to a term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Mohti Arjun was charged by Durumsi [illegible]otum, at the Esplanade Police Court, before [illegible] Shewshunker Govindram yesterday, with theft of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 7, from the person of a child living with its parents on the fourth floor of a house in Vadenigadie, which the accused ostensibly entered last Saturday morning on the plea of seeking alms. An old man, named Kysawanji, seeing the accused in the act of removing the chain, called in the police and had Arjun arrested. On searching his person the policeman found the chain and a *dothi*, the possession of which he could not account for. His Worship convicted him on evidence, to suffer six months' rigorous imprisonment for the first, and two weeks' for the second offence, and warned the prisoner against reappearing before him, for his Worship remembered sentencing him to two months' imprisonment only last March, which accused acknowledged. In consequence of certain disclosures made by the prisoner in this case, the police arrested another pauper-looking individual, named Siwa Gunga, who possessed two sarees and confessed to having stolen them from one Ranchord Damoder, who identified the same. He also had another piece of cloth and could not say how he came by it. His Worship sentenced him to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment for the first and one week for the second charge.

COMMITTAL OF A DEBTOR.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. E. Vander Straatan, the Registrar of the Court, the defendants, Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Desai and his sister, Dinbai, widow, were brought up under arrest, on execution of a decree passed against them in the suit of Hormusjee Byramjee Dhunapaty vs. Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee Desai and Dinbai, widow. Mr. Nusserwanjee Vakeel appeared for the execution plaintiff and in support of the arrest, and Mr. Sealy represented the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said this was a suit filed by his client against the two defendants, who are brother and sister, for the recovery of Rs. 1,000, being the amount of a promissary note executed by them in favour of the plaintiff on the 1st April 1886, together with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per mensem, amounting in all to Rs. 2,080. The defendants from time to time paid Rs. 560 on account of interest, leaving balance of Rs. 1,520. On the 30th June 1887 the suit came on for hearing before the late Mr. N. Spencer, the then Acting Chief Judge of the court, and a decree was given for plaintiff for the amount, which was made payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 50. In May 1888 the defendants applied to the Court for the reduction of the instalments, and in July following the amount of instalments was reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25. Since then the two defendants paid Rs. 1,075 on account of the decree, and the balance was still due and owing from them. The first defendant is a broker in jewelry, while the second defendant is the widow of Bezonjee Pestonjee Kapadia, deceased, and the plaintiff has now sought to execute the decree against the first defendant only. Under these circumstances, Mr. Nusserwanjee applied that the defendant, on failing to show cause against his committal, should be consigned to jail.

Mr. Sealy for the defendant asked that time might be given for two months in order to allow of his client paying the debt, as the defendant is at present paying several instalments in court.

The defendant was committed to the debtors' side of H. M.'s Common Jail.

CLAIM FOR GOODS SOLD.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, iron-founders, sought to recover from Nawab Fukrool Mulk Bahadoor, who is a minister of justice at Hyderabad, the sum of Rs. 1,160-11-10, being the amount due on twelve cases of Hubbuck's white paint, a tiger-shooting platform, iron lattice girders, and galvanized iron casting, supplied to the defendant from Bombay to Hyderabad, some time between the month of March 1888 and August of the same year. Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiffs repeatedly made demands for the payment of the amount sued for, but the defendant failed to comply with the request. On the 21st June last the plaintiffs obtained leave of the Court to file the present suit in Bombay, as the defendent is a resident of Hyderabad and living beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, while the summons was served on the defendant through the Assistant Resident of Hyderabad. On the claim being proved his Honour passed a decree for Rs. 1,160-11-10, and court costs, Rs. 84, and made the amount payable within a month.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th October, as compared with the statement of the 4th October, 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	OCT. 4. Rs.	OCT. 11. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,23,157	51,97,388
Do. do. at Branches	37,98,846	24,26,340
Other Deposits	4 49,95,693	4,82,41,339
Post Bills	8,526	7,611
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,41,809	2,13,350
Rs.	6,80,68,031	6,93,86,028
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	91,96,830	92,50,[illegible]
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	11,12,032	11,01,790
Loans do. do.	51,51,508	50,43,992
Current Accounts overdrawn	6,959	8,653
Bills Discounted and purchased	83,09,906	85,82,227
Stamps, &c.	29,317	29,416
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,76,696		
Amt. applied in reduction ..2,85,000		
	3,91,696	3,91,696
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,14,666	3,76,123
Cash and Currency Notes	4,35,55,083	4,46,01,317
Rs.	6,80,68,031	6,93,86,028

THE Russian papers report the death of the eldest son of his Highness the Ameer of Bokhara. The young Prince was about to start for St. Petersburg to join the Corps of Pages.

THE election of a deputy for Goa in the Lisbon Cortes is to be held at Salsette, Goa, on the 19th inst., and it is reported that the popular candidate, who is also a favourite with the officials, is Senhor Ascanio de Costa, a distinguished member of the bar and also a member of the Council of the Government of Goa. Not long ago he was knighted by the King of Portugal.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made in India to publish the whole of the "Dictionary of Indian Economic Products" by the end of the current year. Dr. G. Wott, C.I.E., the compiler, has had the assistance of Dr. James Murray, Dr. Clark, and Mr. Duthie. At present only two volumes have appeared. The third, which it was hoped would have appeared in the first quarter of the year, is on the point of being published ; while of the fourth much has already been issued.

MRS. PECHEY-PHIPSON ON CHILD MARRIAGE.

ON Saturday evening Mrs. Pechey-Phipson delivered a lecture to Hindus at the Hall of the Prarthana Somaj, Girgaum, upon the subject of Child-Marriage. The lecturer was introduced by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in a few words and then addressed the audience, which was largely composed of young men, in a speech from which we give the following extract.

Gentlemen,—When, seven years ago, I came to India, I looked forward with interest to making a study of a people whose manners and customs and modes of thought differ in many respects from those of Western nations. In my previous travels in the East, taken for pleasure and relaxation, even the superficial acquaintance which a short tour permits, had shown me that the East presents points of strong contrast to the West. Here, in India, I knew that my calling would bring me into close contact with the inner home life of the people which, with a prolonged residence, would give me opportunities I had not before enjoyed of studying the oriental character. I came with no prejudices, I think I may honestly say, nor prepossessions but as a student of life and character, and, so far as concerned the making of comparisons, quite willing to admit and to imitate traits of superiority. I have never yet travelled in any country without taking away with me much that was worth learning, without having improved my education. And there is much in your family life that excites my sincere admiration, much in the devout piety which appears to me to be a strong characteristic of the Hindu mind which commands my respect, whilst the religious toleration which has, from time immemorial, been not only taught but practised by your race is an example to all the world in the very highest degree, for it is not the toleration of persons indifferent themselves to religion, but on the contrary the Hindus have always presented the spectacle of a nation intensely devoted to its own faith and firmly convinced of its truth and reality, and yet willing to live side by side with people of other creeds without intolerance and without interference.

But at present I am anxious to speak to you of a custom which prevails amongst you which, from the nature of my calling, has been brought prominently before me, and which, so far from being worthy of imitation, is so barbarous in its immediate effect and so disastrous to you as a race in its remoter action, that it should at once be put a stop to. I know beforehand that I have the sympathy and support of the wisest and best amongst you, and that you need not so much persuasion as the support of additional arguments with which to break down a pernicious custom. And it seemed to me that I might be able to give you some assistance in this direction from my practical knowledge of the custom and its direct effects and my scientific knowledge of what must be its consequences to the Hindu race in the future.

The practice of early marriages by Hindus I was of course informed of by reading before coming to India, but its mention in books was always coupled with the assertion that in India girls reach puberty at a much earlier age than in cold climates. Judge, therefore, of my surprise to find that so far from Hindu girls being precocious in physical development they are much behind in this respect, that a Hindu girl of fifteen is about the equal of an English child of eleven instead of the reverse, and that the statements which had been made to the contrary by Englishmen who have no opportunity of becoming acquainted with Hindu family life were totally misleading. In the first place they were under the impression that marriage never takes place before puberty, and secondly they accepted the Hindu view as to what constitutes puberty. You know that unfortunately they were misled as regards the first point. I hope to show you in the second place that the idea which they accepted as correct is a totally mistaken one. Now as regards that first point—the marriage of girls before even what is called puberty—I can hardly trust myself to speak, so strongly are my feelings those of all Western—may I not say of all civilised ?—people in looking upon it as actually criminal. Ah, gentlemen, those of you who are conversant with such cases as I have seen, cases like those of Phulmoni Dossee which has just now stirred your hearts to insist upon some change in the existing law, and others where a life-long decrepitude has followed to which death itself were far preferable, do you not feel with me that penal servitude is not too hard a punishment for such brutality ? I am glad to think that a very large section of Hindu men think with me. I have been repeatedly spoken to on the subject, and members even of those castes who are most guilty in this matter have expressed to me a wish that Government would interfere and put a stop to the practice. May I venture to suggest that caste influence should be brought to bear upon offenders in such cases ? This is so powerful amongst you that a determined effort on the part of the educated members of the higher castes might effectually suppress the practice. With what abhorrence must a child regard the author of so much misery and suffering to her ! It is a custom which renders affection in married life impossible ; it is a retrogression from the early civilisation of your race ; it is stigma on your religion ; a blot on your humanity, which, were it known, would disgrace you in the eyes of the whole civilised world. Stamp it out at whatever cost from vulgar prejudice ; blot out this stain upon your characters as men of honour and manly virtue.

But I pass from a custom which I know is abhorrent to many of you to that which appears to be still, though with many exceptions, the common practice amongst you. You say "We marry our girls when they reach puberty," and you take as indication of the stage one only, and that the least certain, of the many changes which go to make up maturity. It is the least certain because the most variable and dependent more upon climate and conditions of life than upon any true physical development. No one would deny that a strong country girl of thirteen was more mature physically than a girl of eleven brought up in the close unwholesome atmosphere of a crowded city ; yet you say the latter has attained to puberty and that the former has not. Into such discrepancies has this physiological error led you. Without going into the domain of physiology for proof of assertion let me draw your attention to the very practical proof of its truth which you have in the fact well known to you all that girls married at this so-called period of puberty do not, as a rule, bear children till some years later, *i. e.*, till they really approach maturity. I allow that you share this error with all but modern physiologists, but on the other hand other nations, from the Greeks downwards, have always recognised a distinction between puberty and nubility, and have placed an interval of some years between them. Many proofs could be brought forward of this almost universal custom amongst the stronger nations of the world, but I will only emphasize my assertion by a paragraph from the work of an eminent American physican. He says : "While reproduction is possible at the beginning of puberty" (and this is not puberty in your sense, but a much later development), "science and experience alike condemn such early exercise of this important power. As in the male premature exercise of the sexual organs is, to use the words of Hufeland, the surest means of inoculating old age, so early maternity brings increased morbidity and mortality to the female, while her offspring will be less well developed, have less vital power, greater liability to disease and to early death than they would have had that maternity been delayed : the general law of both animal and vegetable world is that early reproduction gives an inferior product. Woman's form is not, as a rule, well developed before she is twenty years old ! her pelvis, which has been called the laboratory of generation, has not its perfect shape until then ; hence an earlier maternity is not advisable. Moreover, she lacks the mental and moral growth necessary for the grave responsibilities of motherhood. Modern physiology and large experience confirm the judgment of Plato, the wisest of Greeks, in his rule that 'a woman may bear children to the State at twenty years of age.' (Republic.) "The physician, whose duty is not only to heal the sick, but also to prevent disease and to improve the race, and hence who must be a teacher of men and women, should teach sound doctrine in regard to the injurious results of precocious marriage. Mothers especially ought to be taught, though some have learned the lesson by their own sad experience, that puberty and nubility are not equivalent terms, but stand for periods of life usually separated by some years ; the one indicates capability, the other fitness for reproduction." (Parvin's Obstetrics, p. 91.) In short, *the general maturity of the whole frame* is the true indication that the individual, whether male or female, has reached a fit age to reproduce the species. It is not one small and unimportant symptom by which this question must be judged. Many things go to make up virility in man, the beard, the male voice, the change in figure and the change in disposition ; and in girls there is a long period of development in the bust, in the hips, in bone and muscle ; changes which take years for their proper accomplishment before the girl can be said to have grown into a woman. All this is not completed before the age of twenty. If the demand is made upon the system before that the process of development is necessarily interfered with and both mother and offspring suffer. Even in countries where the age of marriage is between twenty and twenty-five, where therefore the mother has not been weakened by early maternity, it is remarked that the strongest children are born to parents of middle age *i. e.*, from thirty-five to forty ; this, the prime of life to the parent, is the happiest moment for the advent of her progeny. As for the disadvantages of marriage before maturity they are many and striking.

I.—In the first place *it is in this country one of the chief causes of Sterility.* It always strikes me as curious that amongst a people so extraordinarily anxious for progeny as the Hindus by a peculiar perversity everything seems to be done that the ingenuity of man could devise to defeat their own wishes in this respect. Premature marriage, the subjection of women, the treatment of mother and child after childbirth, all act as a check upon population of a cruel and barbarous nature. However, it is hardly to be wondered at. Hitherto the world has been governed by brute force only, which means that the stronger animal—man—has kept the weaker in subjection, allowing her to live only in so far as she ministered to his comforts, that he has not unnaturally made laws and fixed customs to suit his own pleasure and convenience, always at the expense of the woman, and what is worse, that he has in all countries given a religious sanction to his vices in order to bend the woman to his wishes ; and he has reaped the usual reward of selfishness, the gratification of immediate low desires has frustrated the future attainment of higher aspirations. With regard to this matter of sterility I may remark that barrenness is almost always looked upon, even by women themselves, as a reproach to a woman and as resulting from some physical defect on her part. Here is another instance of popular ignorance. Even in Europe and America it is computed that in one out of six cases of sterility the defect is on the side of the husband. Amongst Hindus where child-marriage prevails, where males as well as females are married prematurely, and the concentration of the attention from early childhood upon a function which should be relegated to its proper place at the completed maturity of the individual, leads to much sexual irregularity and vice the proportion is much greater. Out of the vast number of women whom I have treated as patients since I came to Bombay in dispensary and private practice, a large proportion, I need not say, have consulted me on this point, and I have no hesitation in asserting that *in more than one-half* the cases the sterility is due from one cause or another to the husband. I include, of course, the results of premature marriage which must be placed to his account, the girl not being a consenting party. There is another class of cases where sterility follows after the birth of one child, the imperfectly developed parts of the child-mother having been so injured in delivery (generally of a still-born infant) that the function of child-bearing is from that time forth suspended. Does not your own experience bear out the truth of the three following conclusions ?

1st. That marriage under thirteen or fourteen leads generally to the permanent ill-health (if not fatal injury) of the girl and to sterility.

2nd. That where child-birth takes place at that early age no fresh effort is put forth, and no subsequent children are born.

3rd. That even if marriage is delayed till fourteen, where conception takes place immediately sterility follows after ; but where the girl is strong and healthy there is a lapse of three or four years before child-bearing begins—a proof that puberty had not been reached until then. Of course, there are exceptional cases, but does not the consensus of experience point to these as general truths ?

II. Another disadvantage of premature marriage is *that in those cases where the young wife bears children they are puny and sickly.* Thousands of still-born children, hecatombs of dead infants, an ever-increasing number of sickly, disfigured and deformed people bear witness to the results of this pernicious custom. Ah, gentleman, you are very tender about the life of the beast, it is only your wives and your children you sacrifice, bringing them to a painful death, or, what is worse, a lingering life of misery—a life without hope, without any of the pleasures which make life worth living, in the case of the wives without those mental resources which can make the mind rise superior to the ills of the body. Tell me, any one of you, has it never occurred to you when you have looked upon your young wife turned into a decrepit old woman through your doing, that she has a right to revile you as the author of all her affliction ? Does it never dawn across your mind as you look upon the sickly boy whom you tend with so much care as the sole hope of your declining years that instead of returning your affection he would be justified in turning upon you and cursing you as the author of his wretched being ? Yes, he would be right. You and you alone are responsible for all this cruel misery ; to you are due these young faces saddened by days and nights of lingering pain, these disfigured countenances, these misshapen limbs. Are you not ashamed to have begotten them ? Is it by these you would perpetuate yourself so that men may say, looking upon your sons, "These men bear the sins of their father ?" You may say, "But if the individual is capable of reproducing the species, is not that proof that she is fit to do so ?" Look around you in nature, and see if it is so. Do the first eggs of a bird come to anything ? Would you choose the tiny first eggs of a pullet to hatch from ? No ; for you would expect most of them to be addled, and if any did hatch out, the chickens would only spoil you stock. You wait for months after ovulation begins, and then when the eggs have attained a proper size and the bird has reached her full development, you get from her a brood which does not disgrace your farmyard.

III.—And *the evil increases as time goes on* in each of such families. As I said before, where a woman marries at twenty-five her offspring increases in strength and vigour until she attains the age of forty. But, on the other hand, if maternity before maturity the reverse takes place. With every fresh effort at childbirth the mother gets weaker, the child more sickly. The demands of maternity have been made while the claims of the maternal system for its own growth are still unsatisfied ; the mother grows at the expense of the child, the child at the expense of mother, both are ill-nourished and stunted.

IV.—If the result to the family is such as I have described, what must be the effect on the race ? *A slow but sure Degeneration.* And has not this taken place. Is the race now such as you read of it in early times before the Mogul invasion brought the zenana and child marriage in its train ? Where are the Rajputs and the Mahrattas with their manly exercises and their mental vigour ? For centuries you have been children of children and there is no surer way of becoming servants of servants. How forcibly the introduction—I might almost say the necessary introduction—of these customs was brought before me by a remark which fell from the lips of an English lady who had been for sometime resident in a certain Native State of known backward tendencies. She said, "No women are seen in the street. It would be impossible for a respectable Hindu woman to appear in public. She would disappear, and never be heard of again !" There you have the origin of both these customs. Under such a condition of lawlessness and personal insecurity the zenana and child-betrothal with early marriage become almost imperative necessities. The women to be secure from insult must be guarded at home, and the father would be anxious to secure for his daughter a protector in the event of his own death. In the unsettled state of the country during and after repeated invasions is to be found the excuse for two customs which in the course of centuries have become so much a part of the life of the people that they are even spoken of by those who wish to retain them as religious observances. Thus I see that in the dispute going on in the State of Gwalior between the Jain Bannias and Brahmins of Bajnangarh in Gwalior the Jain Bannias complain that "For the last four years our children's marriages are stopped, and some of our caste persons are grown big. They cannot be married ; and in our caste we consider it a great sin to keep a daughter unmarried when she is grown big ; and owing to this grief several of our caste people have died." Rise, get you to Gwalior, Jain Bannias of Bombay ! choose you wives from the daughters of Bajnangarh, wait patiently for them till the temples be again open, and your descendants shall be such as have not been seen for generations, and your sons, blessed themselves with health and strength, shall rise and call you blessed.

If any would confront me with the objection "our religion commands us" I can only answer that religion concerns itself with the relations of man to God and his duties to his fellow-man, neither of which require or justify, but on the contrary prohibit, any acts which are injurious to the interests of mankind. I might also add that all cruel customs relating to women have been imposed upon her under the guise of religion, and hence, though so injurious and baneful to herself, she is even slower to change them than the man. There is hardly any cruel wrong which has been inflicted in the course of ages by man upon his fellow-man that has not justified by an appeal to religion. Think of slavery having been upheld by this argument in the present century ! Think of all the human sacrifices that have been offered in the name of religion ! Think of women put to death as witches up to a few years ago in England, up to the present day in parts of India ! Can we wonder then that a religious sanction has been given to this marriage custom, and that Bajnangarh Bannias think they are neglecting a religious duty as well as a duty towards their children in failing to marry their daughters at a premature age ?

Thus far I have spoken only of the physical disadvantages of these ill-assorted marriages. There remain the moral effects of the disparity which exists in age, in health and in intellect. There is no man so strong, so self-possessed, so self-reliant, but that he is constantly in need of sympathy. Especially does he need sympathy, in his own household to enable him to face his work in the world with renewed vigour of mind and body each day. In the life of Charles Darwin, his son, speaking of the life of this great man as being notwithstanding all the work he accomplished, one long struggle against the weariness and strain of sickness, adds that his wife's loving sympathy and care was the one condition which enabled him to bear the strain and fight out the struggle to the end. And in the lives of most great men you will find that they were indebted for much of their power to work to the sympathetic assistance of some woman. But how can there be communion of thought or helpful sympathy between a man in the vigour of life and intellect and a child-wife whose growth of body and mind has been stunted by marriage and whose intellect has never been trained ? This is one reason why all your educated men are desirous of having an alteration in this custom, for the more a man's higher nature is called out, the more he longs for sympathy and affection. And hard as it is for a man to find no companionship in his wife, remember that any disparity in age and in tastes is still harder for the wife. Think what a life of loneliness and suppression for the little girl taken away from her parents and playmates and handed over to a man who understands her still less than she understands him. Think of her called upon at an age when she should be playing with dolls and learning from school-books to undertake the education of children of her own. And in all her troubles—troubles made so monstrously big for such a childish mind—no sympathising friend to whom to turn, no ear to listen to or comprehend her griefs ; she grows up a lonely soul in that most terrible of all solitude the solitude of a crowd. The man has his life in the world, his outside interests, his contact with other men—if his home life is not all he could wish, he throws himself more into that outer life ; but the woman—what has she to compensate for loss of sympathy, friendship, and affection ? Nothing but the dull routine of petty household duties. It is much harder for her than for him.

In speaking of this custom of child-marriage and infant betrothal, it is difficult to avoid dwelling upon one inevitable and, in the eyes of modern scientific philosophers, most disastrous result issuing from it *viz.*, that it is a complete bar to any choice in marriage. Can it be doubted that those who marry from genuine affection for each other are likely to lead a happier life, to be more truly helpful to another, to take more care of the children, and to exercise more affectionate solicitude for their welfare than those who have been joined together by the arrangement, generally with a view to pecuniary or social advantages, of others ? And there is another more important and far-reaching consideration and that is the effect upon the children. It is a generally received opinion, arrived at by the experience afforded in countries where both systems of marriage prevails, that the children of love-marriages are of a higher type—morally, mentally, and physically—than those of marriages of social convenience only. So strongly does this belief prevail that a philosopher does not hesitate to incorporate into his system the influence upon the race of this mutual attraction between parents. Schopenhauer justifies the interest felt by the majority of people in the love episodes of the drama, of the novel, and of real life. "It is no trifle," he says, that is in question here ; on the contrary, the importance of the matter is quite proportionate to the seriousness and ardour of the effort. The ultimate end of all love affairs is really more important than all other ends of human life, and is therefore quite worthy of the profound seriousness with which everyone pursues it. That which is decided by it is nothing less than *the composition of the next generation. The dramatist personæ* who shall appear when we are withdrawn are here determined, both as regards their existence and their nature by these frivolous love affairs. Schopenhauer is one of the many believers in the transmission of the *will* of the father and the *intellect* of the mother to the children (a theory which presents but a poor look-out for future generations under a (system of child-marriage), and he holds that the mutual attraction felt by two individuals of opposite sexes for each other is due to the fact that the *will* of the man and the *intellect* of the woman are in each case specially suitable to each other. I do not hesitate to affirm that this custom of choice in marriage has been one important factor in the predominance of the Anglo-Saxon race. That the English race has improved in physique stands beyond a doubt. The fact that the ordinary Englishman cannot don the armour of 300 or 400 years ago proves it ; that it has improved in intellect is shown by the wonderful strides in the diffusion of knowledge and the higher level of average literature ; that it has improved morally can be gathered by a study of the statute book and by a persual of the graphic pictures of life drawn in the novels and dramas of former times. I do not mean to assert that love marriages constitute more than one of many causes, but I do say that the general robustness of the English race, say, is to no small extent due to our adherence to the early tradition of our common Aryan stock, from which you have departed, *viz.*, the right of choice in marriage. It is this freedom of choice which has given women the better position she holds there. The Englishman is certainly not more disposed to do justice to women and to grant fair rights to the weaker than is the Hindu. But the very fact that he has, for his own interests possibly, kept up this traditional custom gives the woman a position of independence and moral power which she could never otherwise have attained.

And again another benefit accrues to the race from marriages of affection. Do not your ancient epics which sing of love sing also of noble deeds and acts of heroism on the part both of men and women actuated by a pure affection for each other ? Alike in your dramas and in those of Shakespeare and of all great writers love is the great motive power which impels to deeds of prowess, the spring of noble actions, of unselfish devotion, of words and thoughts which have enriched all later generations the one sentiment which elevates marriage amongst mankind to something infinitely higher and purer than the gratification of a mere animal instinct. Tennyson thus characterizes it in one of his beautiful Idylls where his hero King Arthur says :—

"For indeed I knew,
Of no more subtle master under heaven,
Than is the maiden passion for a maid,
Not only to keep down the base in man,
But teach high thought and amiable words,
And courtliness, and the desire of fame,
And love of truth and all that makes a man."

And you who have departed from our common tradition, how have you fared in the race of life ? Are your men as brave and fearlessly truthful, are your women as courageous and honest as in the old days of "the maiden's choice" ? Are the little worn-out child-wives of to-day likely to have descendants like those of the damsels of your ancient epics ? Where are the deeds of high emprise, not only of daring valour but of patient persistence of the youths who were fired by the pure love of a woman ? Ah, gentlemen, with love life departs ; there is no vitality in married life without affection, and when love, the great incentive to action, disappears from the family, leaving dry the streams of affection which should flow between the children and parents, what must become of the race ? Consider carefully these things I beg of you, for of a truth I assure you that if you still persist in your present ways if you still fight against the laws of nature, your race will degenerate more and more so that not all the support of a paternal government can save you from decay, whilst if the cry of the pessimist should come true and England should one day have to retire from India you will become an easy prey to the first comer, you will ever be hewers of wood and drawers of water to any robust race who are not like yourselves the children of children but the progeny of healthy adult men and women.

Mr. Modak in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said :—Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel sure that I am only expressing the general sense of this Meeting when I say that we are all very much obliged to Dr. Pechey-Phipson for her able, interesting and instructive lecture on the injurious effects of the custom of child-marriage amongst us viewed from a physiological point of view which is confirmed by her practical acquaintance with the conditions of our family life. The subject is always of very great importance to us whose future destiny is immediately affected by the custom. But a special importance attaches to it at the present moment when an influential Committee is formed in England with a view to influence the action of the Government of India in reference to this custom which is eating into the very vitals of our race. The lecturer has appealed to you as to the cruelty which you practice on your womankind by condemning them to a life of premature physical decline and consequent misery. She has appealed to your tender regard for your children who by means of your injurious custom you condemn to a feeble, sickly and miserably life. But I appeal to your sense of your own physical well being. At present the minds of some of our people are agitated by political aspirations by a desire for a position of political equality with the British people. Now, I ask you whether it is possible for you to obtain political equality, which is the result of moral, intellectual and ultimately of physical equality. Is there physical equality between the British people and our own race ? Let a collection of one hundred Englishmen stand face to face with one hundred of our countrymen. How small and insignificant the latter will look in the presence of the former. And why is that ? Undoubtedly because of our physical degeneracy caused by the long prevalence of this most injurious custom of child-marriage. Can you ever hope to attain the proper physical development, nay even the necessary intellectual and moral development without securing to our female kind a life of free physical, intellectual and moral goowth ? can we hope to attain to a life of vigorous growth without securing that growth to own better part ? I do not know whether you young men will admit the force of that expression. But I appeal to you whether our woman kind is not really our better part and whether the future well-being of our race does not in a very great degree depend upon the well-being of our womankind. Degenerate as our race at present is, it was not so in the long past. Although the custom of child marriage has prevailed for a long time, although, it has become firmly rooted among us through centuries of trouble and insecurity consequent on constant foreign invasions, still in the remote past of our race, which you all so rightly admire, our women as well as our men enjoyed a life of free physical and intellectual development. Our women in those days were not married so early as now but were allowed to study up to the ripe age of youth, and along with young men, almost all subjects including even philosophical subjects. Some of you must have read how the young unmarried Brahmin woman Garji, in an assembly of learned men, challenged Zaynawalkya, the leader of the assembly, to answer to questions which she wanted to ask him, like two arrows aimed by a warrior at his opponent, and that she would not admit his philosophical pre-eminence unless he answered her. Well, can we point to any similar instances of young intellectually developed women in these days, unless it be to some solitary instance like that of Pundita Ramabai, here present ? No my friends on such intellectual life is possible to our young women unless we allow them to have a free physical development by getting rid of this custom of child-mariage ; and on the proper physical and intellectual development of our women greatly depends the vigorous growth of our race Dr. Pechey-Phipson has spoken with becoming pride robustness of the Anglo-Saxon race and of the predominant position which it occupies in the world in consequence of this robustness which is the result of a free physical development of the young people of both sexes. It is with such a dominant race, so robust in consequence of its free physical, intellectual, moral and political growth, that our race has been brought into contact by Providence and there is no hope whatever of our rising to a state of political equality with such a race unless we rid ourselves of this pernicious custom of child-marriage. Now I appeal to you in the name of patriotism which all of you profess to be inspired by, though you will not credit the advocates of reform with even a spark of it, whether you will choose to secure a vigorous physical growth to your race by abolishing this injurious custom or allow yourselves to be carried with the current of so-called orthodox opinion and fulfill the Puranic prophecy of our race being doomed to be reduced to a race of Pegmies. Dr. Pechey-Phipson has rightly warned you that unless you change your customs you will in no distant future become merely "hewers of wood and drawers of water" should you be so unfortunate as ever to lose the protection of the Anglo-Saxon race and fall a prey to equally robust foreign races who will not treat you with that consideration with which you are treated by the Anglo-Saxon race. I see before me many young men and I hope they have been drawn here by the real importance of the subject. I hope they will take the learned lecturer's appeal and warning seriously to heart and check the injurious custom by their own personal example. You are our hope, young gentlemen, as on you depends the future destiny of our race.

THE NEW EXCHANGE REGULATION FOR UNCOVENANTED PENSIONS.

THE *Overland Mail* publishes a copy of a letter which has been sent from the India Office to a small number of gentlemen who had received circulars informing them that they could draw their pension pay from April 1 at 1s. 9d. to the rupee. These gentlemen, says our contemporary, have discovered to their cost that they have been made the victims of a practical joke of the kind traditionally associated with the date mentioned. Through some carelessness they were informed that they came within the benefit of the Secretary of State's order, although as Mr. Walpole now states, "the Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council applied only to pensioners resident in the United Kingdom, or in some other country in which the standard of currency is gold." However the error arose it was a rather unfortunate one, for we can readily understand that all the recipients of the official circulars proceeded at the earliest possible moment to make the most of their little windfall, and now find themselves bound to recoup the Government out of their next quarterly allowance.

The letter is addressed to a resident in India, and if in his case it seems to be a hard ruling, it is possible to imagine some rational ground for the limitation. It is doubtful whether the recommendation of the Select Committee was meant to apply to any but residents out of India. It is less easy to understand the grounds on which the Secretary of State has found it necessary to revise the original resolution to the extent of depriving residents in all silver-using countries of the right of drawing their pensions in London.

The following is a sample of letters issued from the India Office to certain U. C. Service pensioners :—

India Office, Whitehall, S. W., Sept. 22, 1890.

Sir,—In Mr. Godley's letter of the 11th ultimo informing you of the minimum rate of exchange at which pensions would in future be issued in this country, it should have been stated that the Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council applied only to pensioners resident in the United Kingdom, or in some other country in which the standard of currency is gold ; and, consequently, pensioners resident in India, or in a country in which the standard of currency is silver, can only draw their pensions in such country in rupees, or in England at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and the Indian Governments, as has previously been the case.

As you are resident in India, the rate of exchange for the issue of your pension at this office during the current year is 1s. 5d. the rupee ; and the amount issued to your agents on the 9th ultimo (in adjustment of the difference between 1s. 5d. and 1s. 9d. the rupee), in ignorance of the fact that you were not residing in the United Kingdom, will be recovered from the next quarterly issue of your pension,—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

The following is an official list of the countries included in the above restriction, in which the standard of currency is silver :—Cochin China and elsewhere in the East (trade dollar) : Mexico, Falkland Islands, Turk's Island, British Honduras, British Guiana, Bahamas, Trinidad, Barbadoes : Leeward Isles, Labuan, Japan : Hong Kong, Straits Settlements (dollar) : Philippine Islands : Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, Guatemala ; United States, Columbia, Uruguay ; Hayti, Costa Rica ; Russia ; Siam ; Austria-Hungary ; India, Burma, Ceylon, Mauritius ; Netherlands, Java ; Persia, Tunis.

BERLIN is much excited by the news that a troupe of thirty Amazons—real, genuine Amazons from the bodyguard of the King of Dahomey—are about to appear at Castan's Panopticum, the Berlin equivalent for our Madame Tussaud's. A cunning compatriot of theirs, who had been in Europe, and knew what a sensation these women warriors would make, has persuaded them to fly their country with him. They will perform their extraordinary drill and spear exercises for his and their financial benefit, and for the delectation of the Berlin public, who are prepared to troop to the show.

THE *Indian Planters' Gazette*, in an article on the Greenhalgh case, says :—

It would appear that there is a dispute between Greenhalgh and Major Elliott as to a cheque for Rs. 5,000 given by the latter to the former, and payment of which has been stopped. Whatever the merits of this question of the cheque may be, we think that it is decidedly rough on Greenhalgh that the Stewards should interfere and put pressure on him by again withdrawing his license ; and as there can be no question of foul practices connected with the turf in this second withdrawal of the license, we trust the Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club will not follow the lead of the Western India Stewards. Major Elliott is very well able to look after his own interests without being wet-nursed by the Stewards. * * * * * From start to finish this case has been a most unsavoury one, and it would have been far more satisfactory to all concerned if the Stewards had stuck by their guns and defended Greenhalgh's first suit. Either the lad was innocent or guilty of pulling Salambo. If the case proved him innocent he was undoubtedly deprived of his license through an error of judgment on the Stewards' part, and was therefore entitled to its return and fair compensation. If guilty, he was justly punished, and there would have been an end of the matter. We can but feel sorry that the W. I. T. C. Stewards have not shown over this matter the common sense and decision of character which might fairly be expected from gentlemen placed in their responsible position.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

IRISH LINEN HUCKABACK TOWELS—A further shipment now received at most favourable rates; Size 21 in. by 42 in. per doz Rs. 10-8; a superior make with fancy crimson border size 26 in. by 48 in. per doz Rs. 15.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Another new consignment of KIOTO CROCKERY, ½ Dinner Set of 30 pieces for 6 persons, Rs. 14 ; Tea Set of 27 pieces, Rs. 6-8 ; Tea and Breakfast set 42 pieces, Rs. 10-8.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

JOHN BRINSMEAD and SONS' PIANOS and COLLARD and COLLARD'S PIANOS, a stock of these beautiful instruments, which are specially made for India, always on show at the appointed agents. Show-Rooms, 33, Rampart Row, S. ROSE and Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT EUPHONIUMS with 6 Metal Tunes and Case complete. Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DECENT BROUGHAM in good order. Rs. 250. Apply "J. V.," care of this Office.

AUCTION SALE of Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.'s Surplus Stock of Clocks, Gold and Silver Jewellery and Watches, &c., at Rampart Row, Fort, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

LOST—A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Manmar Manufacturing Co., Ld., No. 377, standing on the name of Cursetjee Muncherjee Modi, finder to return the same to No. "40," care of this Office.

CLERK WANTED, good quick writer, age 20 to 30. Hours of attendance 4 to 8-30 p.m. Salary Rs. 20. Only Christians need apply. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Young Men's Christian Association, Bombay.

WANTED—A decent young European or Eurasian GOVERNESS for grown up children in a family up-country one who would travel. Apply personally to "A.," Esplanade Hotel, care of Manager.

THOUSANDS of FAMILIES in different parts of India, China, and Burma constantly use Motivala's Vegetable Cough Pills as a household remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections. For handbills containing certificates apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road. Fort, Bombay. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. COWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a first-class upper storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Open from October. Most central situation. Best accommodation and first-class cuisine. Rooms facing west.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, Bassinette and Perambulators, a large stock to select from, of good English make. Various styles and patterns with latest improvements. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION (late W. I R. A.)—Open to all India. Meetings allowed between 15th September and 31st December, 1890. Time of holding Meetings extended from 4 to 10 days. Special Matches for the Army and Volunteers. Prizes, Rs. 6,900 and 8 medals. For Prospectus, Apply to, D. PUDUMJEE Esq., Honorary Secretary, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—SHOPS, at Pydhoney vacated by F. Bro's Dispensary, &c. Second and third Floor HOUSE, No. 70, Medow St. Apply to H. B. Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE.—COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS, single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co. Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals.
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*.
"Safe, pleasant and useful. —*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CRICKET BATS.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the Best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 177 of 1890.

Shaik Oomer bin Shaik Ahmed Jamadar, risiding in house No. 44, at Dhobi Talao Marine Line. Second Lane outside the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff

vs.

Aishbibi, widow of Subedar Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Ahmed residing at Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street outside the Fort of Bombay...............Defendant

Pursuant to the direction in the decree herein dated the 27th June, 1890, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th October, 1890, at 4 p.m., the following valuable landed property at Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, outside the Fort, viz:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built or standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of the Street, formerly called Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, and now called Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1414 New No. 8578, Old Survey Nos. 1119, 1120, and New Survey No. 4220, and standing in the name of Subedar Shaik Ismail deceased, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No.—, and Street No. 46, and standing in the name of Subedar Shaik Ismail deceased, containing by admeasurement 133 three-nine square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Doctor Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shaik Boolund Alumjee, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Carrim Saheb Yasin Saheb.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Plaintiff's Solicitors or Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetji Cama, Defendant's Attorney or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 14th October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

THE only additional telegraphic news to hand since that chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, is a further decline of ⅛d. in the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, at 1s. 6¼d.; and a decline in Arrival quotations for American Cotton in Liverpool, say of 3-64d. for November-December deliveries, and of 1-32d. in all other positions.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...Dec.	Rs.	6,25,769
" " Branches .... Dec.	"	13,72,506
Other Deposits ....Inc.	"	32,45,646
Government Securities ....Dec.	"	1,46,050
Loans ....Dec.	"	1,07,516
Bills Discounted ....Inc.	"	2,72,321
Cash with other Banks ....Inc.	"	61,457
Cash and Currency Notes..........Inc.	"	12,46,264

A large accession to Private Deposits during the week caused by the Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, is the principal feature in the figures which we give above; and though there had been an increase of some 2¾ lakhs on Bills Discounted, pointing to a little more demand for accommodation in one direction, the net falling off in trade requirements generally is represented by 30¾ lakhs. There had, however, been considerable Government withdrawals, so that the actual increase in the Bank's Cash Balance was only 12½ lakhs.

COTTON has been steady here to-day, and a considerable business, mainly in old stuff, has transpired. The price of Dharwar has advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but quotations for other descriptions are unaltered. The purchases of ready Cotton, summing up over 2,000 bales, have consisted of half that quantity of Dharwar, at Rs. 180; and 300 bales of Dhulia at Rs. 144; the balance being made up of 100 bales each of Nugger, at Rs. 173; Akola, at Rs. 167; Westerns, at Rs. 165; Oojein, at Rs. 165; Khangaum, at Rs. 184; and Barsee at Rs. 194 per candy. Contracts for some 1,500 bales of New Bengals, for January delivery, have transpired at Rs. 156 for Good, Rs. 163 for Fully Good, and Rs. 175 for Fine.

An inch and a half of rain was registered at Hubli in the Dharwar circle during the latter part of last week, bringing the total fall this season to nearly the average to the end of the month; and crop prospects were generally good. With this exception, and half an inch at Barsee, and a quarter at Sholapore, the Cotton area had been without further rain, and picking was going on in favourable weather in some districts of the Bengal and Oomrawuttee circles, while in others the bolls were rapidly ripening. At Broach the weather continued seasonable, and the Cotton plants were flourishing and in flower, as they also were throughout the Dhollera circle, the flowering being advanced at Wadwan and Bhownugger; but more rain was needed in some parts of the Dhollera district proper, where the fall had been some 10 inches below the average.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day for a native holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton..................................	760 bales.
Wheat	8,183 cwt.
Linseed	5,029 "
Gingelly................................	2,054 "
Castor seed.............................	2,235 "

FREIGHTS are still steady, but with less demand for tonnage. Business has been done for Hull, for November shipment, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day at the advance established on Saturday, with remittance rather more favourable. Ready Telegraphic has been available at 1s. 6 11-16d., and a slightly better rate than our quotation for Bank Demand might possibly have been obtained if required. There has been a falling off in the supply of Merchants' Bills; but there have been few buyers forward for either Private or Bank Paper. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 6 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	....1s. 6 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 6 15-16d.	"
Credits	3 months' sight	...1s. 7⅛d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	...2·01⅞	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a stronger feeling in this market to-day, leading to an advance of ⅛ for Money and 1-16 per cent. for Account in Fours on Saturday's closing rates. The cash price has stood all day at 103⅜, with buyers at the rate this evening, while for the two next accounts 103½ and 102⅝ have been quoted. For 4½ per cents 106 is named, with some buyers in the market at the price.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has shown signs of improvement, and we quote an advance of Rs. 15 in Bombay United; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit, at our quotations. There has been a good demand for Bank of Bombay shares, and we quote them Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 907½ Bank of Madras are Rs. 20 down, at Rs. 900; National are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 160. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 10 up at Rs. 815. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,005. Thacker and Co. have been wanted at Rs. 90 per share.

LONDON, OCT. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera..........................	4⅜.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6¼d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	93⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. "	84⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	50

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 13th October, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	12	4	50	22	19
Teheran	13	2	5	0	19
Suez	13	1	55	0	54

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 13th October, 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	5
" Kurrachee ...	...	15	...	2
" Madras	...	19	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 12.

10 p.m.	81·1

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13.

6 a.m...	78·3
10 a.m...	83·2
2 a.m...	85·6
4 p.m...	85·4

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S."—The list appears as an advertisement, and we see no reason for publishing criticisms upon it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LOCH—Sept 19, at Eastbourne, wife of Maj W Loch, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—CHRYSTAL—Sept 18, at Corniston Towers, Biggar, Alexander Campbell, Calcutta, to Janie, daughter of Robert Chrystal, Park-circus-place, Glasgow.

McMULLEN—SHEKLETON—Sept 23, at St George's, Hanover-square, John Alexander, son of A P McMullen, of Hertford Castle, Herts, to Annie Matilda (Meta), daughter of late Alexander Benning Shekleton, of Calcutta, and grand-daughter of late Lieut-Col Jay, H A C.

SCOTT—BRAMAH—Sept 17, at St Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, Thomas Scott, Ellabank, Hawick, to Winifred Louisa Bramah, daughter of late Thomas Bramah, H M S Civil Service, Rangoon.

DEATHS.

BOISRAGON—Sept 22, at Angus Lodge, Coombe-road, Croydon, Maj-Gen H F M Boisragon, late of 5th Goorkhas and 4th Sikhs, aged 62.

CARMICHAEL—Sept 13, at Hove, West Brighton, Annabella, wife of C P Carmichael, C S I, daughter of late John Crofton, Solicitor, Lincoln's-inn.

DIXON—Sept 23, at Holbein House, Chelsea, Anne Ida Dixon, daughter of late Col H Dixon, Madras Army.

LEWIS—Sept 20, at Grange Park, Ealing, Rev C B Lewis, formerly of Calcutta, and for many years Indian Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, and Manager of the Calcutta Mission Press, aged 68.

PARRY—Sept 18, Joseph Chatwin Parry, of Locklands, Beckenham, late Honorary Magistrate of Delhi, aged 65.

SWINEY—Sept 22, at Cheltenham, Maj-Gen G Swiney, (Retired List) Bengal Army, aged 66.

WILSON—Sept 18, at North Barracks, Walmer, Charlotte, widow of late Andrew Wilson, H E I C S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUMFRESS—Oct 3, at Sukkur, the wife of Mr G Humfress, of a daughter.

NICOLLS—Oct 7, at Cawnpore, the wife of J R C Nicolls, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Department, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—Oct 4, at Partabpore, Sarun, the wife of John Robertson, of a son.

DEATHS.

HENRY—Oct 7, at Bhogotpore, Western Dooars, Alice, the dearly loved wife of Robert Henry.

DAVIDSON—Oct 5, at Belgaum, Johnnie, the dearly beloved son of Alfred and Constance Davidson, aged 6 years.

KENNY—Sept 27, at Poonamallee, Madras Presidency, Bridget Maria Kenny, wife of Richard Kenny, late Head Translator, Chief Court, Mysore, Bangalore, aged 54 years and 15 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1890.

THE traffic returns of all of the main lines which have their sea-outlet at Bombay have for some time past been so far from satisfactory that the time may scarcely seem appropriate for comparing the fortunes of one line with those of another. There is, however, one of these lines of which it is not too soon to say, when full account has been taken of adverse seasonal conditions, that it disappoints the expectations under which it was formed. We refer to the Indian Midland Railway line, which was strongly recommended both to Government and to the Parliamentary Commission of 1884, and which the commercial community on this side of India warmly advocated from the first. Their advocacy of the project was, we believe, thoroughly warranted by the probabilities of the case, though perhaps the Great Indian Peninsular board were a little sanguine when in 1881 they urged upon the India Office that the traffic would after the first year of opening pay interest on capital, and even leave a surplus profit. These expectations nevertheless have not been realised. The receipts reported in the last budget were 18 lakhs below the estimate for the year, and the traffic receipts for several weeks past have been disappointing. It is early yet to speak finally upon the prospects of the railway, even if the expectations which were formed regarding it six or seven years ago have still to be realised. At the half-yearly meeting of the Company in London a few weeks ago some dissatisfaction was expressed by shareholders with the disappointing nature of the traffic returns. The Chairman of the Company, Mr. T. R. Watt, apparently took a more hopeful view of the position and prospects of the Company. But the traffic returns since then have scarcely indicated a recovery in the earning power of the line; and the latest returns, those for the week ending the 27th September, indicate a falling off of Rs. 34,000 as compared with the corresponding week last year. Thus far the receipts have not yet reached a lakh in any one week, a very poor result for a line with 752 miles open, or more than half the mileage of the G. I. P. line, whose earnings even in these dull times are well above 4 lakhs a week.

The contrast, though drawn roughly, is too marked not to be significant, and the time has come for asking whether those who projected the line were fundamentally mistaken in their estimate of its earning capacity, or whether the present disappointment is due to conditions which Government have it in their power to remove. Doubtless the primary function of this railway is to take its place in a radiating system which will distribute in time of necessity the produce of rich food-growing districts over districts less favoured and susceptible to famine influences. It is in this aspect primarily that it claimed the guarantee of the State. But it was recommended further as a line which, by bringing the produce of the north-west to Bombay, would extend trade and earn good dividends. Making all allowance for the exceptionally unfavourable conditions that have prevailed during the present year, the results of the traffic so far are below what they might be if the relations of the line to the systems around it were less unfavourable. The line is, as Mr. Watt very properly reminded the shareholders, one of the most cheaply constructed in India, and in most respects it has been laid out with good judgment. The question is, however, whether on its present plan it taps the districts which are most likely to yield traffic, and to which on any intelligent view of its functions it ought to have access. The railway map shows that the termini of the line in the North-West Provinces are at Agra, Cawnpore, and Manickpore; the last-named may be left out of account, but the two other termini are of importance. At Cawnpore the Indian Midland is directly connected with the Oudh and Rohilkhund and the East Indian systems. The connection, however, is a connection of lines, but not of traffic. The relations between the Oudh and Rohilkhund and the East Indian Railway make the connection at Cawnpore with the Indian Midland disadvantageous for the latter, to which the highly productive districts served by the first-named line have not yet been anything like as freely open as they should have been if the original forecasts of the working of the line were to be fully realised. Until free and unrestricted access to the districts served by the Oudh and Rohilkhund line has been given to the Indian Midland, it can scarcely be deemed to have been put in possession of reasonable facilities for working out its destiny. There are more ways than one doubtless of accomplishing this object. We are not sure that an amalgamation of the administration of the two systems would be in all respects the best solution of the problem, but there is much to be said for it. The Indian Midland, with its 750 miles of railway, and the Oudh and Rohilkhund with 600 miles, would if united for administrative purposes form a compact and workable system, and all the advantages in economy which attend the amalgamation of two small concerns would be at once attained. The example of the amalgamation of the Rajputana with the Bombay and Baroda line is certainly encouraging on that point, and the last thing we should imagine which the Government would care to do in regard to that experiment would be to revert to the *status quo ante*. One result of the amalgamation would be to put Calcutta and Bombay on something like equal terms in competing for the grain traffic of the country north of Cawnpore, and to give Bombay the benefit of its position as the seaport nearest to Europe, and with unrivalled facilities for the grain export trade. At the present moment it is only through artificial obstacles placed in the way by the Oudh and Rohilkhund and the East Indian lines that Bombay is deprived of traffic which its own position and the nature of its railway communication with these districts entitle it to. The East Indian would doubtless suffer at first by the traffic being put upon its natural footing, but there are districts which rightly belong to it, and to which it might with advantage devote its attention, so that the change we are contemplating would in the long run tend to general advantage.

Meanwhile discussion as to the course that ought to be followed in order to do justice to the Indian Midland may give place to a consideration of a course which ought *not* to be followed. The Government of India, we were informed the other day, have decided upon laying down a narrow gauge line from Delhi to Muttra. Now this, in any consideration of the policy which ought to be adopted in order to give a fair development to existing lines, will appear to be open to very grave objection. There is, first of all, the general consideration that any addition to the narrow gauge mileage in a good produce-bearing area which is accessible to a broad gauge line is on principle to be deprecated. This scheme if carried out will bring an additional narrow gauge line to within 30 miles of Agra, "levelling down" to narrow gauge where, on a large view of the necessities and traffic possibilities of the district, the right course would be to "level up" to broad gauge. The district which the scheme in question is intended to supply deserves more liberal treatment. Between the East Indian Railway at Toondla, and the Rajputana junction at Bandikui, as the base of the triangle, and Delhi as its northern apex, is a considerable tract of country that would pay to be opened on a liberal footing. The Government apparently think that the best way of opening it is by a narrow gauge line, 100 miles in length, and extending south-eastward from Delhi to Muttra, and there joining on with the branch from that station to the Rajputana system at Achnera. All that is to be said against stereotyping the narrow gauge in a district whose traffic will abundantly support a broad gauge has to be said against this proposal. There is, moreover, the additional reason that it would stand in the way of an extension of broad gauge to Delhi which the Umballa and Kalka line would carry even farther into the North-West. The scheme which the Government are understood now to favour would tie their hands against an extension of the Indian Midland which would enable it to fulfil its manifest destiny by giving unbroken communication between this district and Bombay. The Delhi-Muttra narrow gauge line, whatever else may be said for it, would delay if it did not finally prevent this. If the traffic upon it were brought to the Indian Midland *via* Agra it would need to be transferred to broad gauge waggons at the junction. If it came by the other route the process of transhipment would not be obviated; it would only be deferred to Sabarmati. The problem of course would be different if the great scheme which has more than once been discussed for connected Bandikui with the Rutlam extension of the Baroda Railway by broad gauge were an accomplished fact, as it is devoutly to be hoped it may be some day. Meanwhile, however, the Indian Midland is in possession of the field, and if any weight is to be attached to arguments for obviating the break of gauge with heavy traffic, it is by a broad gauge extension from Agra to Delhi, and not by a narrow gauge extension from Delhi to Muttra, that the Bandikui-Toondla-Delhi triangle is to be opened up. When this has been done, there will be little reason for complaining that the Indian Midland is not satisfying the expectations with which it was projected.

IN commenting the other day upon the resolution of the Government of India concerning retiring allowances to the officers of Guaranteed Railways, we purposely refrained from dealing with the question from the point of view of personal claims, and we are anxious not to depart from that attitude. It is only, however, through individual cases that the inequitably differential way in which the resolution treats the officers of these companies can be illustrated; and moreover there is this excuse for dealing with a particular case, that it is in many respects typical of a group of cases in which Government are denying to one set of retired officers what they have freely given to others whose only superiority of claim was that they retired earlier. The resolution, it will be remembered, recognizes distinguished service as a ground for awarding retiring gratuities in the future, as it has been in the past; but there is reason to doubt whether the interpretation which will be put upon that condition in the resolution will always be just to the retiring officer. In a recent case the strong recommendation of the Board of Directors; and thirty years of service of undoubted merit, the first part of which was spent in arduous field work, surveying, laying out, and construction, often in jungle and malarious country, in the rains and the hot weather no less than in the cold season—all this counted for nothing, though a dozen cases are on the records in which liberal gratuities were given for services with but half as strong claims to be regarded as distinguished. The suddenness with which Government have, as they say, found a general principle for regulating these grants, not only draws a sharp and invidious line of distinction between men of equal claims, but it deprives men with superior claims who happen to have retired from the service in 1889 or 1890 of the consideration shown to men with inferior claims who retired in the preceding years. Changes of this kind, whether right or wrong in themselves, should be introduced gradually, so that officers with equal claims shall not be unequally treated. Government are right—incontestably right—in laying down a principle. No one would defend a haphazard way of regulating these gratuities, which would always be open to the imputation that it was merely favour and good luck that determined if a retiring officer should have a gratuity and what its amount should be. But Government are wrong—incontestably wrong—in so introducing the principle that it suddenly applies unequal measures to officers of equal service. The difference in the relations of old officers and of young officers to the Provident Funds of the Guaranteed Companies also has to be taken into account, for it cannot be contended that men who contributed to the fund for many years before the companies began to pay in their percentages of surplus profits have no greater claim than younger officers whose contributions to the fund have always been met by contributions from the companies. Something too may be said in favour of making the veto of Government upon these grants less absolute than it is. A Board of Directors ought not to be deemed by Government to be so utterly ignorant of the merits of their own servants that their strong recommendation of a gratuity in a particular case should be unceremoniously set aside by the Government of India. No one can be blind to the rights of Government as guarantors of the railway companies; but in the case of companies in respect of whom they have not for many years had to pay a rupee on their guarantee, they would not be ignoring their duty to the taxpayer if they paid a little more heed to the Boards of Directors, who after all have to find the money for the grants that they recommend, and not the Government.

THE second instalment of Sir W. W. Hunter's elaborate essay on the Infant Marriage Question appears in the *Times* and occupies an enormous amount of space, no less than three columns and a half. This is a common and apparently incurable fault of the writer. The wonder is that the editor allows even so distinguished a contributor to exceed the usual limits, for he must be perfectly well aware that not one person in a thousand can wade through such a terrible mass of matter, even though the author be so practised a craftsman as the Editor of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. While agreeing that the protected age in the case of child-wives should be raised to 12, he advocates the adoption of 13 in all other cases, thinking that this change would be approved by the "influential sections of the Hindoo community, whether conservatives or reformers." He is opposed to the abolition of the action at law for restitution of conjugal rights, but would give the courts a discretion as to granting or refusing a decree, at the same time directing them "to exercise that discretion with reference to the age and interests of the infant." He denounces as a delusive measure the proposal of a right of repudiation before the completion of the marriage, but is not opposed to increased facilities being afforded for the remarriage of widows. The Anglo-Indian Legislature, he suggests, "should provide for Hindoo widows a form of civil marriage before a registrar, such as was provided for members of the Brahmo Samaj by Act III. of 1872." Such a secondary form of marriage would not be inconsistent with the practice in ancient India. Early Hindoo jurisprudence recognized the existence of a form of remarriage for widows, although it also provided for them two other courses of higher spiritual merit—namely, burning with their husband's body on the funeral pile, and penitential celibacy. Still he considers that the proposals urged by the reformers are altogether inadequate to deal with the grave evils of infant marriage and enforced widowhood. He will state the "true remedies" in his concluding letter, which we suppose has appeared already. The *Times* in a leading article uses words which should encourage Mr. Malabari and his friends if he and they are disappointed by the tone of some portions of Sir W. Hunter's second letter. "It is no longer necessary to stimulate reforming zeal in this country. The public conscience is awake. That a change must be made and will be made we are in no doubt whatever." "On this whole marriage question there has been a marked advance of late in Hindu public opinion, and it has consequently become possible to bring about changes at which the Hindoo community would have taken offence even six years ago, but which a considerable section of them is now prepared to admit." These are a few sentences taken at random from the leader in the leading journal. In this connexion it may be of interest to mention that Rakhmabai has finally decided to pursue her studies in medicine, and all her friends will wish that she may succeed. The young lady—people in London seem puzzled to know whether they ought to address her as "Miss" or "Mrs."—is at present staying with Miss Manning, who, by the way, our London correspondent says, is rather disappointed at the slowness with which funds are coming in for her scheme of female education in India.

A LETTER from Rome which has been received by this mail mentions that in ecclesiastical circles there his Holiness the Pope is said to show a reluctance to re-open the question raised in the recent memorial of the Bombay Catholic Union. The Portuguese Ambassador to the Vatican had gone to Lisbon, and the telegraph has since informed us that advantage was taken of Senhor de Carvalho Marten's presence at the Portuguese capital to enlist him in the endeavour to form a Progressist Cabinet. Pending his return to Rome certain questions relating to the dioceses of Cochin, Mylapore, and Poona remained in *statu quo*. The same correspondent mentions—though this is scarcely news in Bombay—that the list of three names for the vacant Archbishopric of Bombay had been received at Rome some time before, and that it was under consideration by the King of Portugal.

ON Saturday evening last Mrs. Pechey-Phipson delivered a lecture to Hindus in the hall of the Prarthana Samaj on the subject of child-marriage. A full report of the lecture appears on page 3.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation yesterday afternoon the adjourned debate on the Love Grove Pumping Station was resumed, when Dr. Blaney moved as an addition to Sir Henry Morland's motion proposed at last Thursday's meeting that a Committee be appointed to report upon the past and present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove Pumping Station, with powers to examine Municipal officers and call for papers, which on being put to the vote was carried as a substantive proposition.

WE learn that the Government of Goa intend to institute legal proceedings against the editor of an Anglo-Portuguese paper which has been disagreeably candid in its criticism of recent events.

WE hear that Mr. Keshowlal Hiralal, Huzoor Deputy Collector of Tanna, has been selected by the Bombay Government for the post of Dewan at Cambay in the place of Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB of Bhownagar has been pleased to present to the Reay Industrial Museum in Vakade's Vada Poona a handsome collection of 72 articles of brass, ivory, wood and kinkhobs, altogether valued at Rs. 488-7-6. The donation is handsome, and we hope the other states of Kattiawar will follow the noble example.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ESCAPE OF MESSRS. O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A diligent search is still being made by the Police on all the liners leaving Queenstown for America, as the impression prevails that Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon have not yet started.

ITALY AND KASSALA.

ROME, Oct. 12.

The Italian press blame Sir Evelyn Baring for the failure of the negotiations with regard to Kassala, alleging that he studied only the interests of Egypt.

It appears that Sir Evelyn Baring offered that Italy should occupy Kassala provided she agreed to evacuate the place if Egypt ever reoccupied the Soudan. This Italy declined to do, and the negotiations fell through in consequence.

THE MELBOURNE STRIKE.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 13.

The stevedore's labourers here resume work to-day, pending a conference to be held by the employers.

THE BRITISH ON THE ZAMBESI.

LISBON, Oct. 13.

Reports which have not yet been confirmed have reached here to the effect that a British sternwheel gunboat in forcing the passage of the Zambesi sank a Portuguese gunboat.

THE CZAREWITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13.

The Czarewitch has abandoned his intended visit to Constantinople as it is supposed he fears the cholera which is prevalent there.

It is also rumoured that his Imperial Highness will abandon his journey to the East, since the Czarina dreads a prolonged parting from him.

THE MADRAS DEFAMATION SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct 13.

The *Madras Standard* of this morning says :—"We intend to adopt a course on Wednesday next before the Magistrate which we hope will prove satisfactory to Mr. Hamnett, and put an end to further proceedings."

REGIMENTAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

Four Hindustani Regiments are about to be converted into Gurkha, Dogra, Punjabi, and Mahomedan ; and the TransFrontier Pathan Battalion, the 33rd, 38th, 39th, and 40th Bengal Infantry are likely for selection.

THE ATTOCK CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

Colonel Waller, 19th Punjab Infantry, also commands a Brigade of the Attock Camp-of-Exercise.

CALCUTTA JUDGES IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter and Mr. Justice Ghose of Calcutta were entertained at the Joshi Hall, Poona, by the members of the Sarvajanik Sabha yesterday. A large number of people were present.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

The Poona Rifle Meeting commenced to-day. The shooting took place on the Poona and Kirkee Ranges, but very little interest appears to have been taken in it. The special feature of this year's meeting is that among the competitors there were several Parsee volunteers who for the first time entered for the competitions. Some of these, as was to be expected, made truly miserable exhibitions ; the total for the two ranges being only six points out of a possible seventy. One Parsee made eight clean misses in succession at the 200 yards, which will form quite a record in itself. No competitor has made any very extraordinary score so far. The meeting will continue open for two weeks.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Oct. 11.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 11.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, left here for Bombay this evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Britannia, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, left here for Bombay and Karachi this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, extra arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 13.

The s. s. Venetia, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The s. s. Teheran left here for Bombay this afternoon

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

Mail steamer Clyde, from Bombay arrived.

An Odessa newspaper states that the importation of English coal into Russia, which last year amounted to 7,500,000 pounds, has been reduced during the current year to barely 400,000, and this in spite of the considerable rise in the value of the rouble. At Odessa there is no longer any special depot for English coals, as was the case in former years, while the stores of Russian coal are continually on the increase.

"An official calculation upon the best data obtainable brings out the extraordinary fact," says the *Electrical Engineer* of New York, "that the rivers and streams of the United States, averaged throughout the year, show over 200,000,000 horse-power." The returns of the 1880 census showed that there were in use in the United States no fewer than 55·404 water-wheels, developing a total of 1,225,379-horse-power, or 36 per cent. of the total power employed for industrial purposes. In 1880, therefore, only 6 per cent. of the total available water-power of the United States was utilised.

Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the labour market in England during the past month, the many trades-unions report that the number of men unemployed shows a decrease. The number of strikes that took place during the month of August was, we learn, 103, as against 79 in June and 99 in July. The strike list is headed by the dock labourers and seamen with 16 strikes. The cotton trades come next with 15 ; the building trades follow with 12 ; and the miners with 9 ; the remainder being divided among the miscellaneous trades. Altogether, considering the disturbances that have prevailed, the labour market may be said to remain in a fairly satisfactory condition. The general summary shows six trades to be "very good," seven "good," and eight "moderate."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Although seven days have elapsed since Mr. Balfour startled everybody with his *coup d'etat* public interest in that event is as strong as ever ; indeed it is now tolerably clear that in the coming Session of Parliament we shall have a repetition of those scenes which seem so disgusting to the average Englishman and make him fervently wish that the terrible Irish Question could be finally disposed of one way or another. Moderate Unionists are unwilling to openly accuse the Chief Secretary of having committed what Mr. Caine with all the zeal of a new convert describes as the greatest of the Ministerial blunders, greater, it seems, than the licensing proposals which he helped to defeat; but they cannot help lamenting secretly that the chances of passing their great Bills in the autumn of the present year and the spring of the next should have been as they think recklessly imperilled. Some people even go so far as to predict that owing to the length of time that will be taken up in discussing the circumstances connected with the Tipperary prosecutions and Irish affairs generally the approaching Session will be as sterile in legislation as the last. The prospect at St. Stephen's is certainly not encouraging, and Ministers may soon have cause to regret that Parliament is to meet in November instead of February. If Mr. Balfour really wished, as no one supposes, to provide a protest for not going on with his well-meant schemes for improving the condition of Ireland, he could not have hit upon a better plan for the accomplishment of his desires. An influential Unionist journal—not the *Daily Chronicle*—declares to-day that the prosecutions in themselves are to be regretted, and warns the Government what the consequences will be unless they have a strong case against Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, and the other persons who are now being tried for criminal conspiracy. The same paper condemns the action of the police outside the court-house yesterday, when they used their truncheons more freely than in the opinion of the writer seemed to be necessary. It goes further and asserts that while Colonel Caddell was perfectly within his right in regulating admission to the holding—the same thing is done every day in England—there was nothing in the attitude of the crowd to justify the resort to violence. Young Mr. Harrison, whose exploits at Gweedore were extravagantly rewarded with a seat in the House of Commons, was badly knocked about, and according to some of the accounts of the affair, Mr. John Morley would probably have been in the same predicament but for the assistance rendered to him by an Irish M.P., Mr. John O'Connor. The more advanced of the Opposition papers express profound regret that Mr. John Morley's head was not broken, and although the right hon. gentleman may not altogether share their feelings, he would not deny that his martyrdom would have been beneficial to the Home Rule cause. Whether the police were justified in drawing their bludgeons and employing them with so much vigour, as organs of the Government assert, or whether the attack was entirely uncalled for, as the journals of the other side contend, remains to be seen. At present the accounts are a little confusing, though the journals most favourable to the existing regime do not appear to suggest that missiles were thrown until after the baton charge. According to the *Times*, at the moment when the order to charge was given, the crowd "surged onward violently," and Mr. O'Brien, with others, was "gesticulating wildly." As Mr. Morley is to look in at Hawarden on his way back from Ireland, we may expect to hear a great deal about yesterday's proceedings during the Midlothian Campaign shortly to be undertaken by the Liberal leader. "Remember Tipperary" will, no doubt, become as popular a battle cry as "Remember Mitchelstown" was for a time. Mr. Balfour has so far said nothing in defence of the new departure. He may have his reasons for silence, but it cannot be for want of opportunity. It is so easy to address a letter to an imaginary person, and at the same time send it to the papers. An age seems to have passed since we saw the familiar name "G. Wyndham" below one of Mr. Balfour's explanations, and that smart young gentleman must be eager for the fray.

The genial Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Jackson, who is as popular with Parnellites as with Conservatives, has returned to England with less pessimistic accounts of the potato crop than are given by those who consider a famine practically inevitable. He admits that "in some parts which were poorest, and furthest from rapid means of communication" the crop is "not only small in size, but very deficient in quality." In other districts, he believes by far the longest portion, the condition of things is satisfactory ; and he points out that owing to the cultivation of oats and other cereals Ireland is less dependent on potatoes than she was formerly. We may expect a detailed answer to Mr. Jackson's report ; that his estimate of the situation is not accepted in Nationalist quarters as correct is shown by the readiness with which so many people have swallowed that story of the Financial Secretary's basket of specimen potatoes obtained from the affected districts having been substituted for one filled with wholesome potatoes collected elsewhere, a story which has every appearance of being apocryphal.

Lord Spencer's support of Home Rule was undoubtedly of incalculable value to Mr. Gladstone when the right hon. gentleman first propounded his new Irish views, but it is doubtful if the Red Earl is particularly useful to his party on the platform. He is not exactly what would be called an adroit politician, and in his laborious efforts to prove how moderate he is, he generally succeeds in making admissions, which delight his opponents, and afford them opportunities for scoring points. For example his praise at Wakefield this week of the Irish Constabulary and his condemnation of boycotting in all its forms must be gall and wormwood to Mr. Gladstone.

The Scottish Home Rule Conference, which has been held this week under the presidency of not the most important Member of Parliament in Scotland, Dr. Clark, was chiefly remarkable for the fuss, some would think it undignified fuss, made about the use of the word "English" instead of "British" with reference to the Army, the Navy, the Colonies, &c., and the outspoken utterances of that patriotic Scot, Professor Blackie. The worthy Professor seems to have been roused by some remarks of Mr. Morton, M.P., the gentleman who in the debate on the Indian Budget showed such a profound acquaintance with Indian questions. Said Professor Blackie, in allusion to a reference by Mr. Morton to Ireland, he wished to say publicly that he belonged to the Association for Scottish Home Rule, and he had nothing to do with Ireland. He knew Scotland, and he knew Scotsmen to be a sober-minded and law-abiding people ; but he did not know Ireland, and he suspected Irishmen very much. But Professor Blackie is a good hater, and he does not limit his distrust to Irishmen. Later in the proceedings he said that he was opposed to the extreme Tories, who were "lazy and stupid," and also to the extreme Radicals, who were "sentimental, despotic, and narrow-minded." As the only M. P.s present at the Conference, Dr. Clark, Mr. Cunninghame Graham, and Mr. Morton are nothing if they are not "extreme Radicals," an analysis of their feelings while Professor Blackie was giving vent to his righteous indignation would have been interesting.

Interest here in the Boulangist revelations has been revived or rather increased by the publication of the alleged letter from Lord Randolph Churchill to Count Dillon, inviting him with the "Brav (!) General" to dinner to meet the Prince of Wales, who was "very anxious" to make the acquaintance of the owner of the black charger, and by the appearance of the note addressed by the Comte de Paris to the Royalists on the eve of his departure for the United States. With regard to the Comte's manifesto the universal feeling in this country is one of surprise that a man in his position could have penned such a production. Whatever sympathy was felt for him here as an exile from his country has been entirely dissipated by his extraordinary folly. He has ruined irretrievably his own chances of ever becoming Ruler of France, and perhaps also those of his enterprising and epicurean son, the Duc d' Orleans.

Mr. Thomas Allen Reed, the well-known shorthand expert, who supplied the official verbatim report of the last National Congress, informs me that he has accepted a similar commission for the Calcutta meeting in December. I daresay that a great many members of Mr. Reed's useful profession will envy him, though some persons might think that even a trip to India in your delightful cold season would hardly compensate one for having to sit through, and what is worse, "take down" every word of the speeches of the verbose orators of the Congress. Still Mr. Reads long experience has accustomed him to the "dreary drip of dilatory declamation," and he is looking forward with much pleasure to his voyage to Bombay. Mr. A. O. Hume, I understand, starts for India on the 4th October, by whicht ime it is thought that something definite will have been decided about the Presidentship. By the way, no one here seems to know the result, if there has been any, of Mr. Hume's efforts to get himself accepted as one of the Gladstonian candidates for Ayrshire. It appears that whatever may be the case in England, there is no dearth of men anxious to become candidates in Scotland, and even though, as I have previously suggested, the Ayrshire electors may possibly think that one Anglo-Indian reformer in the person of Sir W. Wedderburn is enough, Mr. Hume, with his name, should have no insuperable difficulty in finding a seat north of the Tweed. Mr. Schwann, the Manchester M.P., who embarks for Bombay a fortnight or so later, purposes, I am told, to attend the sittings of the National Congress, and, of course, Mr. Caine, who seemed rather disconcerted at Bradford the night before last by being spoken of as "rather too new a convert" to Home Rule, will be *en evidence*. The English visitors are to be the guests of Mr. Bonnerjee, who has just arrived in London on a short visit to his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Jehanghier Cowasjee are back in town from St. Leonard's, and are preparing for their return to Bombay. Their departure from England will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

"Speeches by Charles Bradlaugh" is the title of a work that will be published next month. The series will commence with Mr. Bradlaugh's celebrated addresses at the bar of the House of Commons in four successive Sessions, and terminate with his speeches at congresses of the National Secular Society. The volume will also contain a collection of his Indian orations, including the one delivered at Bombay last winter. Admirers of Mr. Bradlaugh and many persons who without admiring are interested in his remarkable career will be glad to possess in a convenient form some of the more important of Mr. Bradlaugh's deliverances, marking as they do the extraordinary Parliamentary success of one of the most notable politicians of our day. A little more than ten years ago Mr. Bradlaugh was a despised itinerant lecturer whose lectures were boycotted by probably nine out of every ten newspapers in the United Kingdom. To-day he occupies a commanding position among private members of the House of Commons, is reported by the *Times* as fully as if he were a Cabinet Minister or the leader of a party, and confidently expects—so his intimate friends say—that he will be offered an important post in the next Liberal Ministry. Enemies of Mr. Bradlaugh—and his strongest enemies are not now on the Conservative side of the House—say that the rapidity of his rise has, not to put too fine a point upon it, turned his head. The accusation is not true, but considering the circumstances of his rise as a responsible politician, would it be surprising if it were true ? It is almost a pity if only to show the contrast between the Mr. Bradlaugh of to-day and the Mr. Bradlaugh of the days when no self-respecting member of that section of the community which forms the backbone of the Liberal party, would have been seen on the same platform as the Junior Member for Northampton, that some of his earlier speeches are not placed side by side with those of the period of his Parliamentary triumphs. If Mr. Bradlaugh has changed—if his political views have become somewhat softened by his longer experience—his opponents in the religious camps have undergone transformation. Some day I suppose we shall learn that he has been invited to occupy the pulpit, or what serves as a substitute for the pulpit, in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. A portrait of Mr. Bradlaugh by Elliott and Fry will form the frontispiece of the forthcoming work.

Among Churchmen general regret is felt that ill health prevents the Archbishop of York from presiding at the coming Church Congress. Dr. Thomson's learning is universally recognised, but it is not generally known that although not to be compared in this respect to the lamented "Soapy Sam" he is somewhat of a wit. *Apropos* of this I recently heard a good story, which I do not think has yet found its way into print. His Grace went to a well-known bookseller's, not far from Piccadilly Circus, and made a purchase. The manager asked, as the volume selected was rather bulky, if he should send it to the Primate's residence. "No, I will take it with me," was the reply. "Shall I wrap it up in paper ?" said the manager. "Oh, dear, no," observed the distinguished prelate, "there are two things of which I am never ashamed—a good book in my hand, and a pretty woman on my arm."

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee appeared in the Revision Court the other day at the claimant of a vote in the district which he hopes to represent some day in Parliament. When Mr. Dadabhoy's name was called, the Revising Barrister innocently asked "What or who is this gentleman ?" reminding one of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge's celebrated question, who is Corney Grain ? Mr. Dadabhoy's agent replied naively "he is a candidate." The "Black Man" claimed to exercise the franchise in respect to some offices that he rents in Central Finsbury. The Conservatives, without offering any specific objection, required him to prove his case. Mr. Dadabhoy's agent then proceeded to point out that by the charter transferring Bombay to the British Crown, the capital of Western India is technically a part of the parish of East Grinstead. As this, however interesting from an antiquarian point of view, was clearly irrelevant, the Revising Barrister promptly stopped him, pointing out that Mr. Dadabhoy was, of course, a British subject. His Liberal opponents in Finsbury, who once to his face called him a "Foreigner," should take note of this declaration. The vote was allowed. *Apropos* of Bombay being part of the parish of East Grinstead, some persons a year or two ago seriously thought of claiming the Parliamentary franchise for the inhabitants of that city ! How this was to be accomplished I cannot say, but obviously the post would be no sinecure if candidates had to go all the way to address their constituents ! Some extraordinarily sanguine persons, I believe, thought that Bombay might be made into a separate division of the borough with the power of returning one or more representatives to St. Stephen's. It seems to have been quite overlooked that this trifle could not have been obtained without an Act of Parliament, and Mr. Bradlaugh, who was consulted on the matter, would with all his boldness have thought twice before undertaking to propose such a novel piece of legislation. I saw Mr. Dadabhoy the other day and questioned him about his electoral prospects. Mr. Eve's retirement has not so far removed all the difficulties, but Mr. Dadabhoy sticks to his guns and cherishes the hope that in course of time the whole of the Liberals in the borough will unite in his favour. Certainly it would be hard on him if after nursing the constituency for so long a time he should be compelled to make way for a stranger.

The Dublin *Express* draws attention to the fact that the Parsonstown and Portumna Railway, which has been derelict for several years, only needs to have twelve miles relaid, at a cost of £12,000, to be fit for traffic, and says it seems rather anomalous to urge the promotion of new railways while this is left derelict. Negotiations have been opened with the Government on the subject.

At the performance of the Oothumna or third day's funeral ceremonies, on Thursday last, in connection with the death of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, a landholder in Bombay, the munificent sum of half a lakh of rupees was contributed for the relief of poor Parsees, in addition to the gift of a plot of land in Apollo Street, probably the site of Mr. Marker's house, which was burnt down in the Apollo Street fire, for the same object. Trustees have been appointed to take charge of the money and the land, the income of which is to be applied by them to such projects of relief for poor Parsees as may be fixed hereafter. The relations of the deceased contributed on the same occasion, in memory of the deceased, a sum of Rs. 3,466 to the several existing Parsee charities.

THE MASSACRE OF GERMANS AT WITU.

REMARKABLE NARRATIVE BY A SURVIVOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Oct. 3.

A few days ago a most disquieting telegram arrived from Mombassa giving the information that nine Germans had been massacred at Witu by the inhabitants of that place. The cause of the attack upon the Germans, according to the telegram, was that one of them had shot the gate-keeper of the town of Witu, which so incensed the populace that they fell upon the German party, which consisted of eight people, of whom they killed seven, and then afterwards made a raid upon the German camp and killed two others. One of the eight first attacked managed to escape, though badly wounded, and he succeeded in reaching the coast and obtaining a passage to Zanzibar. His account of the affair would lead to the supposition that the whole tragedy was planned beforehand. I have interviewed the survivor, whose name is Mr. Menschel, and I cannot do better than give you his story as he related it to me in his most straightforward manner, every word bearing the impress of truth. He said :—"I belonged to a party which came out in the German steamer Reichstag, for the purpose of cutting timber in the province of Witu, and I had contributed £150 towards the venture. I was induced to come out by Mr. Kuentzel, who had been home to raise funds and procure assistance. He had been out to Witu before, and had been on good terms with the people of the place, and he told me that he had full permission from the Sultan of Witu to erect a steam saw mill in his territory. Our party consisted of seven Germans, one Austrian, one Dutchman, and one Prussian Pole. The Germans were Mr. Kuentzel, Mr. Stauff, Mr. Urban, two nephews of Mr. Kuentzel's, named Fritz and Carl Horn, a medical student whose name I forgot, and myself. The names of the Austrian, Dutchman, and Pole were respectively Frotleff, Clauss, and Jeschwetzky. Each person had a financial interest in the speculation, and we were fully competent to erect and work the saw-mill, as we were all practical mechanics, except, of course, the doctor. I was the engineer of the party. We had the entire plant with us on board the Reichstag, and I should think the whole of our cargo aggregated about 20 tons. We arrived at Lamu on the 24th August and transferred our cargo to a dhow which we hired to convey us to M'Knoumbi, and we engaged the services of a Somali as interpreter. M'Knoumbi is a village situated on a creek which enters Lamu Bay, and was the most suitable place for us to land goods. We reached M'Knoumbi the next day, and immediately commenced landing our machinery, and having done so, we proceeded to build a shed in which to store our goods, intending to transport them by degrees to the place we might choose for the erection of our saw-mill. For some days we were allowed to proceed with our work without interference, but on the 9th September a number of soldiers appeared and ordered us to desist from building the shed, and telling us that they had brought a letter from the Sultan of Witu to the head man of the village with instructions to prevent the inhabitants from supplying us with food. We could not understand this treatment, as only four days before Mr. Kuentzel had received advices from the Sultan offering his aid, and promising to send a hundred men to assist in making a road to the forest so as to facilitate the transport of our gear ; but that he wished us to procure a letter from the British Consul at Lamu, authorising us to settle in what would very shortly be British territory. Mr. Kuentzel had gone to Lamu on receipt of the above communication, and he returned on the very day we were first molested ; he had been unsuccessful in procuring the required letter, as Mr. Symonds had been transferred from his position as Acting Consul at Lamu to a similar appointment at Zanzibar, and his successor had not yet reached Lamu. Mr. Kuentzel sent a messenger to Witu, promising to forward the required letter from the British Consul as soon as he could procure it, requesting permission to proceed with our work meanwhile. No answer was sent from Witu by our messenger, and we continued building our shed. On the 9th September a still larger body of soldiers—I should say at least 300—appeared, and a letter was handed to us again forbidding us to build, and the appearance of the people generally was so hostile that we made an entrenchment that night of all our machinery, arranging our boiler tubes so as to appear like guns, and in the morning we had the satisfaction to see that the soldiers had retired. In the meantime we were getting short of provisions, and the people of M'Knoumbi still refused to sell us food, so that on that day, the 10th, we sent for the head man of the village, and told him if he would not sell us food we would burn down the village. He went away and very shortly afterwards we had food brought to us by the villagers, and our interpreter learned from them that some one had told the Sultan of Witu that our saw mill was only a pretext to enter the country and our real object was to build fortifications to keep out the English ; and we further learned that one Bana-Ali, the brother of the Customs Master at M'Knoumbi, who had had a friendly conversation with Mr. Kuentzel on the 9th, had spread a report that Mr. Kuentzel and myself had fired at him with revolvers. We heard further that soldiers were still hovering outside the village, and so we placed sentries on all sides of our entrenchment. On the 11th September Bana-Mari, an official of the Sultan of Witu, came with forty soldiers and told us that Bana-Ali had sent word to the Sultan that we had tried to shoot him ; but that he did not believe the story, as he had known Mr. Kuentzel a long while and was his blood brother. He further told us that all was well, and the Sultan would not interfere with us if we would only get the letter from the English Consul, as he had previously desired.

We thereupon agreed that Mr. Kuentzel should again go to Lamu and get the letter, as we heard that Mr. Pigott had gone to that place as H. B. M.'s Consular Agent. That afternoon Mr. Kuentzel left for Lamu, making presents to Bana-Mari's soldiers before taking leave ; he told us that he knew most of them, and had helped to drill them formerly. In the evening we consulted together and decided, as everything now seemed quiet, that five of us should go on to the Otwani forest, and cut timber to make the bed of the machinery. We started on the 13th from M'Knoumbi, and Bana-Mari marched out of the village with us. We reached the wood, which was some twelve miles from M'Knoumbi, at 4 in the afternoon, and pitched on a suitable place for our purpose, with fresh water close at hand, and made ourselves comfortable for the night. Our party was now scattered. With me were Messrs. Stauff, Urban, Clauss, and Jeschwetzky ; Mr. Frotleff and the two Horns had remained at M'Knoumbi, and the medical student had accompanied Mr. Kuentzel to Lamu. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 14th Mr. Frotleff joined us, bringing a message from Mr. K. that the Sultan was not to be trusted, and to keep a good look-out, as Bana-Mari had confessed that the Sultan had given him orders to kill all the party ; and Bana-Mari had disobeyed the order, as Mr K. was his blood brother. Mr. Trotter brought with him three carbines and a revolver. This gave us a carbine and a revolver each, and we had two hunting rifles besides. Very shortly after Mr. Trotter's arrival we observed soldiers approaching from all directions, and we soon saw that we were surrounded. There were ten chiefs, each with twenty to fifty men, and on our demanding their business, they said they had come to take us to Witu, as the Sultan wished to see us, and as we could see that resistance would be useless we agreed to go with them. We started putting our things together, but the chiefs said we must go at once, and our things would be taken care of. They even wanted us to give up our arms, but this we refused to do ; and at 1 p. m. we started for Witu, and arrived there at 3 p. m. Witu is a good-sized town, and is entirely surrounded by a very high and strong pallisade of timber ; and the gate is not easily discerned from the outside, as it is made like the rest of the fence, and entrance and exit are given by removing the perpendicular rails singly. As soon as we were admitted into the town I asked to be taken at once before the Sultan, but one of the chiefs said the Sultan would receive us later on, and we were taken to a small house near the Sultan's residence, and there they brought us food. Later on the chiefs returned and said the Sultan wished to see us ; but that we must leave our arms with our servants, as it was not customary to appear before the Sultan armed. We left our rifles and carbines in the house, but kept our revolvers, and accompanied the chiefs. We were not presented to the Sultan at all, but to his uncle Bana-Amku. I knew it was not Foo M'Karu, the Sultan, because Mr. Kuentzel had given me a description of him, and the man we were presented to did not answer to the description at all. There was no interpreter present, and so the interview was not productive of much that we could understand beyond the fact that our conduct had incensed the Sultan very much. When de returned to the house we found that all the arms we had left had disappeared, and our servants said that soldiers had come in, and taken them away. They had not only taken our arms, but they had ripped open our baggage and taken all our cartridges. We were much enraged at this, and wished to go back and complain to the Sultan ; but we were ordered to remain in the house, which we now saw was surrounded by soldiers. At 5 o'clock Mr. Kuentzel and his nephew Fritz arrived, and Mr. Kuentzel was furious when he heard how we had been robbed of our guns. He tried to get an audience with the Sultan, but could not do so ; and he was told to remain in the house with us. Mr. Kuentzel had brought with him one rifle and one carbine, and the new arrivals had each a revolver. As soon as it was dark we consulted together, and decided to try to escape from the town ; and as soon as it was light on the morning of the 15th, though the whole place was crowded with soldiers, we left the house and walked boldly to the gate, and ordered the gate-keeper to take down the bars. He proceeded to do so, but very slowly, and, as the crowd behind us were evidently intending to attack us, Mr. Kuentzel and I thrust the gate-keeper on one side and ourselves removed the bars. Our pursuers commenced firing before all of us were through the gates, and I saw Stauff, Clauss, Jeschweitsky, and Fritz Horn fall almost immediately. Mr. K., Frostleff, Urban, and I ran for some distance—probably about two miles—when we came to a patch of tall grass, and here we made a stand, returning the fire of our assailants and doing considerable execution with our revolvers, and Mr. Kuentzel with his rifle must have shot at least twenty, when he said that his ammunition was nearly finished. I was the first one of the four who was wounded. I was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh with a rifle, and as the wound bled profusely I stooped down to tie a handkerchief round my leg, when I was struck in the back with an arrow, which fortunately hit my belt, which it pierced and then entered my back. It was not only fortunate, because the belt deadened the blow, but the leather, no doubt, removed the poison from the head of the arrow, as the wound did not turn out to be very serious. But at the time I thought I was done for, the more so that I was feeling faint from loss of blood, so I handed my revolver and cartridges to Mr. Kuentzel, and lay down in the long grass. At that moment Mr. Kuentzel received a nasty wound. He was on the point of firing his revolver, when a rifle bullet passed his forearm, and afterwards penetrated the same arm near theshoulder. I then fainted and was for some time unconscious ; and when I recovered my senses the firing had ceased, and the noise of shouting was dying away in the direction of Witu. I raised my head and saw the Witu people retiring, but I saw no sign of my confreres, and so I concluded that they had all been killed. Shortly afterwards I heard sounds of people approaching, and saw several parties of natives searching the long grass, and several of them passed very close to me. It struck me that they were looking for me, and that confirmed me in the belief that all my friends were killed, and that I was the only one of our party unaccounted for. After searching for some time the natives appeared to retire, and I must have fainted again, as I suddenly became aware of a loud crackling noise, and, raising myself up, I saw the long grass on the windward side, which was also the opposite side to Witu, ablaze in several places. I crawled along parallel to the fire, which was rapidly approaching ; and at a little distance I came to a small patch clear of long grass, and the flames passed by me without burning me, but close enough to singe my hair. When the fire had passed I rolled over the burned part for about a hundred paces, when I came to another patch of long grass ; and there I lay down for about an hour, being very stiff and weak from loss of blood. Finding that the pursuit had been abandoned, probably under the idea that I had been burned to death, if not previously killed, I crawled away on my hands and knees, moving slowly southward by aid of a small compass attached to my watch-chain. I had been crawling along for some time, when I came to a pool of fresh water, which I drank greedily, and afterwards bathed my leg, which was very painful. This bathing did my leg so much good that I was able to walk, and I continued my way southward, hoping soon to strike the Ozy river. I thought if I could cross the river I should be saved from pursuit, and so be able to reach the coast. Shortly after leaving the pool of water I came across a grove of palm-trees and a ruined *shamba*, from which trended a path following a south-westerly course, and this I followed, using my compass till dark, when I guessed the direction in which I was moving by the bearing of stars ; and at 8 p. m. the path terminated at the bank of the river, which I took to be the Ozy, and which I determined to cross. I tried at first to make a raft, and broke off several boughs from the trees at hand ; but the wood was very heavy and sank at once. I was afraid to remain on that side of the river until morning, and so I determined to swim across. I took off my clothes and tied them on my head to keep them dry, and at 10 p. m. I swam across the river, and reached the opposite bank in safety, though I heard the splash of what I thought might be alligators, several times. On reaching the south bank I continued walking some time, and then lay down exhausted. After a time I got up and collected a lot of brushwood, and made a large fire, which I kept burning till daylight. I was afraid to sleep for fear of wild beasts.

As soon it was daylight I continued travelling to the south-east hoping to make the coast, and in less than an hour I came upon mangroves and another river, and then I saw that I must have landed on Kaw Island, and that the river I swam the previous night was not the Ozy, but a branch of that river the Kermano. My efforts to reach the river now ahead of me were futile, owing to the depth of the mud, though I tried at several places. Once I sank in mud over my waist. At last I retraced my steps to the Kermano, which I again crossed by swimming, though I saw several alligators. When landing on the bank I saw an immense boa not far from me, but as its belly was greatly distended it had, no doubt, recently been feeding, and it did not take notice of me. I then followed the bank of the river, skirting the mangroves, certain that sooner or later it would bring me to Kapini, where I had been told was stationed Mr. Thompson, of the I. B. E. A. Company. Towards night I began to see signs of habitation, noticing footpaths and sheep tracks, but darkness came, and I had to rest from fatigue. I lit another fire and lay down beside it, but though very weary, I could not sleep for mosquitoes. All this time I had had nothing to eat, and was ravenously hungry. I had been able to get water by using my felt hat as a dipper and baling from the river. As soon as it was light on the morning of the 17th, I started again, and reached Kapini at 9 a.m. Here I found that Mr. Thomson had gone to Melindi ; but one of the Arabs gave me a bed and provided me with food, and the people of the place treated me very kindly. They had heard of the massacre, and looked upon my escape as miraculous. The same afternoon Mr. Toppean and Mr. Pendorf arrived at Kapini from Witu, and they told me that the Sultan said he had received us kindly, but Mr. Kuentzel's violent language had enraged the people, who did not attack us until Mr. Kuentzel had shot the gate-keeper dead. This is entirely false. I most solemnly assert that neither Mr. Kuentzel nor any one of our party fired a shot until more than one of us had been mortally wounded. Mr. Toppean told me that he had seen the seven dead bodies of my friends : four lay side by side just outside the gates of Witu, and that of Mr. Kuentzel with two others were lying a little further off. Mr. Kuentzel's body was covered with wounds, and the clothes had been removed from them all. The following day I went in a dhow to Lamu, and thence obtained passage to Zanzibar."

Such is Mr. Menschel's story, which gives yet another illustration of truth being stranger than fiction. His escape is the more marvellous when it is remembered that he had been but a few days in the country, with the geography of which he was quite unacquainted, his only guide having been a rough map prepared by Mr. Kuentzel.

The supposition that the massacre was the result of a pre-meditated attack is borne out by information I gleaned from other sources. After the first slaughter, parties of the Witu people went to M'Knoumbi, where they killed young Carl Horn in a most cowardly manner. Several of the village people were sent to distract his attention under the pretence of offering food for sale, and whilst the youngster was examining a sample of eggs, he was seized and pinioned, after which the bullets of several rifles were discharged into his body, his torturers carefully avoiding vital parts. Then the wounded youth was stripped, and while he was still writhing in agony from his wounds, his head was severed from his body.

Another party of these savages proceeded northwards to Paltie, where the Messrs. Deinhadt Brothers have for some years been endeavouring to cultivate the tobacco plant, and where they had a large house or *shamba*. Both the Messrs. Deinhadt are in Europe, but the *shamba* was occupied by their representatives, two Germans named Freidrich and Pabuki. Mr. Freidrich was away at Lamu, and when Mr. Pabuki saw the natives approaching he tried to escape, running towards Lamu, which lay about six or seven miles to the eastward. He had nearly reached the creek dividing the island of Lamu from the mainland when his pursuers came within range, and Mr. Pabuki was compelled to fight ; and this he did to such good purpose that he shot twenty of his assailants before he fell mortally wounded ; whereupon the Witu savages severed his head from his body ; whilst in the meantime some of the party returned and set fire to the *shamba*. Mr. Freidrich, returing from Lamu, found his comrade's head on the beach, and only reached his house in time to find it a smouldering mass of ruin. After this achievement, the Witu people crossed the creek and landed on Manda Island, evidently intending to attack yet another German *shamba* at Wangi, where Messrs. Schoenert and Fost reside ; but when they came in sight of Wangi, the *Akita* of that village warned them that they would protect the Germans, and the Witu people retired.

These facts certainly point to the suspicion of a pre-meditated outrage, and Mr. Toppean is strongly suspected in some quarters of having instigated the attack. It is significant that Mr. Toppean has acted for some years as private adviser to the Sultan of Witu ; that he has lately embraced the Mahomedan faith ; and that he is most cordially disliked by all Germans resident about Lamu. A still more suspicious fact is the visit of Mr. Toppean to Witu the day immediately following that of the massacre, and being received with friendliness, although the Witu people attacked every other German in the locality. There is no doubt that a strict enquiry will be made, as the province of Witu now forms no mean factor in the Anglo-German relations in East Africa. The protectorate of England over Witu will not be officially promulgated until 1st January next ; and the British residents in this portion of the globe look with anxiety upon this new development of complications.

"BLUE-BEARD" AT THE NOVELTY.

No amateur performance was ever looked forward to with greater delight than was last night's representation of "Blue-Beard," by the Poona amateurs, and to say that it was perfect in every respect is not giving it more than its due. When at the beginning of March last it was first performed in Bombay it was the unanimous opinion of all who saw it that nothing like it had ever been witnessed here before ; but last night's performance was even an improvement on that, and the pity is that the company could only see their way to give one representation for there were many who would have liked to see it but owing to the extraordinary rush for tickets were unable to get a seat. From beginning to end the burlesque went merrily ; the players notwithstanding the closeness of the evening entered into their acting with the greatest of spirit ; the clever and witty libretto of Captain Hobday kept everybody in amusement ; the dresses were pretty, the staging and tableaux excellently arranged, reflecting every credit on the stage management. The lateness of the hour at which the curtain fell prevents us saying any more in the meantime, but in to-morrow's issue will appear a full description of the performance.

INDUCTION OF ARCHDEACON LEWIS.

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis was installed as Archdeacon of Bombay, at the early morning service yesterday, (Monday) in St. Thomas' Cathedral. After the second lesson, the Rev. F. N. Hill, Garrison Chaplain, retired to the vestry, and conducted the Archdeacon-elect to the Bishop, who was standing at the altar-rails. The Bishop, taking the letters of institution into his hand, said :—"By these letters, we do admit and institute you, the Rev. Alexander Goldwyer Lewis to the Archdeaconry and Archidiaconal dignity of Bombay, and do invest you with all the rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging." The Rev. F. N. Hill then conducted the Archdeacon to his chair, and addressed him in the following words :—"Venerable Sir, by authority of the mandate of the Right Reverend Louis George Bishop of Bombay, I do now induct you, the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, as Archdeacon of Bombay by placing you in possession of the chair and seat, to the Archdeaconry and Archidiaconal dignity of Bombay belonging, and by the last Archdeacon thereof, possessed, and used." The service was then continued, and the Holy Communion was celebrated by the Bishop.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the Special Trains to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last were :—

			Class. 1st	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus Bombay and Byculla.	To	Narel	9	2	1
		Khandalla	3	1	1
		Lanowli	0	9½	2
		Total	12	12½	4

And by the Special Train on Monday morning the following :—

			Class. 1st	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus, Bombay.	From	Lanowli	1	1	0
		Khandalla	2	0	1
		Narel	9	3	1
		Total	12	[illegible]	2

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 13.—The barometer has fallen in Bengal, east of the Central Provinces, the North-West Provinces, and along the foot of the Hills, and the Punjab, and also in Travancore, elsewhere the barometer has risen ; the rise is brisk in the Circars ; and the fall is moderate at the head of the Bay, elsewhere the changes are slight. The depression has continued to roll along the Coast, now it is close Gopalpore. Winds still circulate cyclonically around the depression but are variable from the southward on the West Coast and easterly in Northern India. The force is fresh at the head of the Bay. The temperature is high except in Burma and Bengal. Rain has fallen in showers in the Central Provinces and Malabar, and general rain has fallen around the Bay. False Point reports four and three-quarters, Cuttack and Burrisal two inches. The conditions of the West Coast apparently indicates the unsettled conditions out at sea.

The second trial of Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrutton Kevalram, Multanee Hindus, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, on three charges of abetment of cheating the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Co., terminated as inconclusively as the first. The first trial occupied the Court and jury six days, while the second lasted five days. Yesterday's jury were unable to agree to a verdict, there being seven for a verdict of not guilty, and two for that of guilty. His lordship said he was unable to agree with the verdict of the majority ; but acting under section 308 of the Code, expressed his intention to discharge the prisoners. The prosecution wanted to proceed with three other charges, on which the prisoners had been committed by the magistrate, provided a special jury was granted ; but as his Lordship declined to do so, further prosecution was dropped, and the prisoners were discharged. The fourth Criminal Sessions were dissolved at a late hour.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Offices yesterday afternoon, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban presided, and the others present were:—Mr. Amirudin Tyabji, Brigade Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Dr. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchundra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, George Cotton, Damodar Tapidas, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, A. M. Gubbay, Hasambhai Visram, Harkisondas Nurrotumdas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Pestonji, T. B. Kirkham, Luchmon Singh, Manekji Behramji Dadabhai, Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Colonel W. H. Wilson, and Mr. J. P. Watson.

LOVE GROVE PUMPING STATION.

The Corporation resumed consideration of letter from the Commissioner reporting that under section 64 of the Municipal Act the work of repairing pumps at Love Grove Station and purchase of additional pumps was a matter of urgency, and was undertaken accordingly.

It will be remembered that Sir Henry Morland moved that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 41,073-1-5. from surplus cash balance, to meet the said charges; and after some discussion the meeting was adjourned.

Dr. Shroff, on whose motion the meeting had been adjourned, said he had visited Love Grove the previous day and he was glad to see that everything appeared to be all right so far as the level of the sewerage was kept down by the pumps. But he was opinion that the expenditure did not come under the view of the case, which the Municipal Commissioner seemed to have taken; for he could very well have come before them with a full estimate of the repairs to be undertaken. They were not prepared to say that the money which had been spent had its equivalent in the shape of machinery or in the shape of improvement in the pumps. Perhaps if the matter had come before the Corporation and been discussed, a different scheme would have been brought forward. It might be all right that the pumps were working correctly just now; but it would be a question when they got in the Tansa water, whether the pumps would be enough to lift out all the sewerage. It was, therefore, in his opinion necessary that a commission of experts with some members of the Corporation, be formed to inquire in the matter.

Dr. Blaney said he had taken a great interest in both the water-supply and the sewerage of the city; but the sewerage was the more difficult question of the two. They were now confronted with the condition of their pumping machinery at Love Grove Station, and he did not think from what had been told them that any of them were quite satisfied that that machinery was exactly suited to the year 1890, and to the wants of that very great city. It was necessary that they should have the very best pumps; but in the past they had not been of this kind. In the budget for the present year on the 25th January the Corporation was called upon to sanction Rs. 16,000, for repairs to that machinery, and when the subject was brought before the Standing Committee it was stated that Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas were going to make a very complete examination of the engines one by one, and the Standing Committee would be informed as soon as their report was ready. Whether they had ever reported or not he did not know; but up to the present time, he did not think Messrs. Richardson and Crudas's report was before the Corporation. Again, the four engines were taken in one by one, and there was plenty of time for the Municipal Commissioner to have reported, and for the Corporation to have considered the report and its recommendations. And it was not improbable that the Corporation would not in that case have given their sanction to the expenditure for the reason that according to his opinion, some better scheme might have been proposed for the discharge of the sewage. He did not disapprove of the proposal of Sir Henry Morland, but he would ask Sir Henry Morland to accept of the following addition to his motion, "that the following committee of members of the Corporation be appointed to report upon the present condition of the pumping engines at Love Grove, with powers to examine Municipal officers, and to call for papers, namely, Sir Henry Morland, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Shroff, and Mr. M. B. Barbhaya.

Sir Henry Morland said the duties of the Standing Committee were purely financial, and they had no power to recommend that such a committee should be appointed.

Dr. Blaney then said that if Sir Henry Morland could not accept of the addition, he would require to put it as an amendment.

Mr. N. B. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji was quite in sympathy with Dr. Blaney's amendment; but he thought it did not give the Committee a wide enough scope of inquiry. It may give them power to enquire into the condition of the pumping, but not into what had brought the pumps to their present condition.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy was of the same opinion as Mr. Kabraji.

Dr. Blaney then said he would add the words "past and" to his amendment, making it read to and report on the past and present condition of the pumping engines.

Mr. George Cotton said he would not oppose the amendment, but it struck him it was rather premature, when they were just about trying to discover whether the outfall should be at Love Grove or Colaba. He took it that the outfall question was to come before them sooner or later for general consideration. He, therefore, did not consider they could take any recommendation of the committee until they found whether the outfall was to be at Colaba or Love Grove.

Mr. E. B. Carroll said he thought the Committee might take on hand to consider whether the Pawai pumps, which would not be required for a considerable time, could not with a moderate amount of alteration, be utilized for sewage pumping.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Pawai pumps might be used ultimately by alteration of the valves, &c., at Love Grove, in pumping something that would be more difficult to pump than Pawai. With regard to what Mr. Cotton had said he did not think the outfall would affect the question of pumping at all, for it did not matter where they had their outfall, they would never be able to do without their pumps.

On a vote being taken the amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

Sir Henry Morland proposed that with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated 14th ultimo, and as proposed by the Commissioner, sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 7,900, from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of the establishment, altogether Rs. 7,900, for making surveys of the works required for the completion of the surface drainage scheme.

Mr. Kabraji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney was of opinion that there was no urgency about the survey, and the subject had therefore better be deferred until Mr. Baldwin Latham's sewerage and surface drainage schemes were submitted to the Corporation.

Dr. Setna moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to instruct the Executive Engineer to have the surveys made by his present establishment without any additional expense.

Dr. Devacha seconded the amendment, but in a division it was lost. Sir Henry Morland's proposition was carried by a large majority.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO BUILD.

On the motion of Sir Henry Morland, seconded by Mr. Kirkham, the Corporation sanctioned the writing off of Rs. 188-8, being the book-value of 377 forms of application to build, which had been discontinued, as the forms did not contain the schedule or specification of dimensions, which was printed at the back of such forms, under the Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and as now forms were now being issued with those dimensions printed on them.

The Corporation, after sanctioning a street improvement at the corner of Old Nagpada and Kambekar Street, adjourned till Thursday next.

The Jews of Molieff have in a very decided manner shown their contempt of some of the absurdly bigoted regulations which the Governor of the province has recently issued for their special edification. One of these enactments was to the effect that Jews were in future to salute all Government officials of every degree, including even policemen and postmen whom they might meet in the street. The Jews determined to carry out these injunctions to the very letter, so they banded themselves together and promenaded the streets daily, and whenever they met an official they all made deep obeisance together, frequently crossing the street for the purpose of encountering some local functionary or another. After a few days of these ridiculous pre-arranged salutations, the Governor could stand it no longer, and forthwith revoked his former orders.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A EUROPEAN FIRM.

The retrial of Shewlal Bholanath and Ramrutton Kevalram, Multanee Hindus, was continued yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang and the same common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the prosecution having closed on Saturday last, Mr. Kirkpatrick summed up the whole case to the jury. The learned counsel passed in review all the salient points in the evidence which bore upon the charge laid againt the prisoners, laying special emphasis upon the independent testimony which went to corroborate the statements of the accomplice, Moreshwur Chintamon. Shamrao Abbajee, brother-in-law of Moreshwur, had told them that the prisoners visited Moreshwur at his house, and it had been shown that they had promised to pay him Rs. 10,000 out of the Rs. 40,000 which they expected to gain by the fraud upon Messrs. Gaddum Bythell and Co. The letters written by the first prisoner to the second, who was then at Amritsar, afforded strong corroborative evidence. Moreshwur formed the prominent figure in the correspondence, and unless they took it that he was one of the conspirators, it would be difficult to understand why those constant references should be made to him. "Moreshwur demands more money," it was said in one of the letters; and what could the money be for except for his share in the spoils of the fraud? Leaving Bombay on the 30th April, when the accounts of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. were to be examined, according to the practice of the office, Moreshwur went to Amritsar, where the second prisoner was; and the prosecution suggested that he went there to keep out of the way when the fraud was discovered, as they well knew it would be discovered; and that he went there also to demand payment from the second prisoner, of the money which had been promised, but never paid.

Mr. Anderson, in addressing the jury, said that the scamp Moreshwur was the real cause of all the mischief; he was the author of the fraud which had really been perpetrated upon Messrs. Gaddum and Co.; and that in order to save his own neck, he had got up a cock-and-bull story against the prisoners. Why was not Moreshwur, the real culprit, placed in the dock instead of the prisoners? That was for the prosecution to explain, which they had failed to do. The prosecution had also to explain why it was that Purshotum Haridas, the chief manager of the prisoners' firm, was not placed in the dock. He was the guilty party if there was guilt. The prisoners had very little to do with the transactions entered into between Messrs. Gaddum and Co. and the prisoners' firm. The learned counsel, in referring to the evidence of Fakerjee Muncherjee, commented upon the loose practice which governed this particular branch of Messrs. Gaddum and Co's business, and which, shelving responsibility from the chief employes, according to Fakirjee, devolved it upon Mervanjee, a clerk on Rs. 30 a month. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the accounts of the transactions in question, contending that they supported his view of the matter that Moreshwar and Purshotum Haridas were the culprits, if anybody was. Referring to the letters that passed between the prisoners, the learned counsel said there was not a single line in them that was distinctly corroborative of the theory of the prosecution. They must be looked to in their entirety, when they would appear to be mere business letters. They were written in Punjabee characters; and the translations that had been put in were imperfect and unreliable, having been prepared by persons selected by the prosecution with a view to favour their own purpose. One of the letters referred to "a suit about to be filed," which shewed that civil proceedings only were at first intended to be instituted against the prisoners. The learned counsel submitted that the prosecution had not proved their case.

His Lordship, in charging the jury, said the case divided itself into two parts, namely the case of cheating by Moreshwuer, and the abetment of the cheating by the prisoners. The parts were independent of each other; and the second one was of importance to the prisoners. The jury had the direct statement of Mr. Grant that he signed the delivery orders on the representation of Moreshwur that money had been paid in respect of the goods; and there was therefore a deception of Mr. Grant. The elements of the charge of cheating, under the Penal Code, were accordingly proved to have existed in the case, as far as regarded the offence of Moreshwur. Whether there was proper supervision of the books, or whether they were kept in a careless way, &c., were matters outside the present enquiry. The second part of the case regarded the offence alleged to have been committed by the prisoners; and to this the jury had to give their serious attention. With regard to the evidence of Shamrao, Mores war's brother-in-law; his lordship remarked that he had made varying statements in important parts, although substantially the same. The jury had to consider how far they could rely upon it. His Lordship was inclined to think that it was not of much value, but the jury were told they were not bound to follow this opinion. Now, there were certain entries in the books of Purshotum Haridas, of payments made to Moreshwar, which the prosecution alleged were payments made for illegal purposes, while the theory of the defence was that they were merely small present (*buxis*) for the interest he took in the affairs of the firm of Purshotum. It was for the jury to consider which of the two accounts was the more reliable. Another circumstance was that the books of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had been falsified, not in the interest of Moreshwur, who would have got nothing thereby; and it was suggested for the prosecution that it was to benefit Purshotum Haridas. This was a circumstance which the jury were to consider very carefully. There was another consideration as to why Moreshwur should run into so much danger as was involved in the falsification of the books, if it was not for the object alleged by the prosecution. The letters which had been put in were important to see how far they corroborated the case for the prosecution. The jury were to look at them as a whole to see whether they are innocent business letters, or whether they referred to the fraud alleged by the prosecution. In one of the letters it was stated that Moreshwar demanded Rs. 9,000, and the jury would find that this demand was made after Moreshwar had left Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s employ; and it was not, therefore, probable that the demand would be made on behalf of Messrs. Gaddum and Co. With regard to the telegrams, it appeared unlikely that the expense for them would be incurred if they referred to civil proceedings only: and it was for the jury to say whether they were not more likely to refer to criminal proceedings. His lordship dealt with other parts of the case and commented upon the evidence at some length.

The jury retired for consultation at 5-35 p.m., and on their return into court at 6-35 p.m., the foreman intimated that the jury were not agreed, seven being for a verdict of not guilty, and two for guilty.

His Lordship: I am unable to agree with the verdict of the majority; but acting under section 308, I would discharge the prisoners.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that, besides the three charges on which the prisoners were tried, there were three others on which they had been committed by the magistrate. They were of so serious a nature that the prosecution thought they should be disposed of at the sessions by a jury; and the learned counsel applied that the case be traversed to the next session, when they would apply for a special jury.

His Lordship: The prisoners have already been tried twice.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: We had a majority of the jury on our side in one case, and your Lordship is with us in the present one.

The Judge said the facts on which the pending charges were based were the same; and there had been two trials already. If the prosecution insisted on going on with the other charges, his lordship must try them at this sessions, as he could not traverse the case and keep the prisoners in jail during the interval.

Mr. Anderson objected to a traverse of the case, remarking that there had already been two trials.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: The circumstances are peculiar.

The Judge: I cannot traverse the case.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said if there was to be a further trial at this sessions, the prosecution would not go on unless his Lordship granted them a special jury.

The Judge: I have already expressed my opinion on a previous occasion that this is a case for a common jury.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Then, we will not proceed before a common jury.

The prisoners were therefore discharged; and the Sessions were dissolved at 6-45 p. m.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter signed "Khodja Ali," purporting to come from Cabul, and stating that the whole Mussulman population of Afghanistan at the present moment is agitated by the preaching of a fanatic, Shan Daulet, who urges a holy war for a conquest of all Russian territories peopled by Kirghiz, Turcomans, Uzbeks, and Bashkirs, as well as the Mussulman parts of India. It seems to suit the purpose of Abdul Rahman Khan to let people imagine he is a partisan. The influence and proclamations of this fanatic have spread among the Russian Kirghiz and gained him many supporters.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

On Saturday last, the Commission visited the Empress, Howard, and Bullough Mills and others, where Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., and the other members of the Factory Commission recorded the evidence of mill-labourers of their own selection.

These mills only employ women in reeling which is done in a separate building. The Commission saw the women in large numbers, arriving at 7 a.m., in the morning. It was remarked that the ventilation in these mills is superior to that noticed in the two other mills, which the Commission had visited.

The first witness selected was Mattea Bix, aged 24 years, and a resident of the N.-W. Provinces, being different in race to those already examined. He was a fine specimen of his race and seemed very intelligent. Witness, who was the son of Bissesur, said he was unmarried. He was born in the district of Jaunpore, N.-W. P., where he had a house and fields. He first came to Bombay about five years ago, and worked for 15 months in the City of Bombay Mill. He left Bombay, on the death of his brother, but has since returned and been employed in the Howard and Bullough Mills. The rules were the same in both, but the time of working was somewhat different. He received a monthly salary of Rs. 12, which was not for piece-work. The boys' ages varied from 11 to 14 in the carding room. They may be younger in the throstle room from 9 to 12. The children all work full time. The throstle children appeared to be younger. In his own private opinion it would be advantageous to employ boys for 6 hours, and have two batches. Let the mill-owners employ boys under 12 for half, and over 12 for the full day. In these days of dear provisions it is difficult to make both ends meet. Therefore the boys must work longer hours. The reeling women come at 6 or 6-30 and go at 5-30. The women should have half an hour as a period of rest, and their work should be lessened a little by about 2 hours. A woman can stay away from work forfeiting only the day's pay. Witness began work at nineteen, and was quite certain that the operatives work much harder here than they do in his own country. All have the same lines. The men should also get four holidays in the month. At present the operatives are obliged to absent themselves from work for two to four days in the month. If they got four holidays they would not do so. The operatives would prefer the mill which gives four holidays. The mill should all close on the same day. This would be more comfortable for the operatives. Witness said he would prefer Sunday. But if his employers would cut his pay he would rather come every Sunday. He was a monthly servant, and had not been absent for a single day. In the event of his being absent for one day without leave his employers cut him two days' wages. In summer the mill operatives are obliged to come to work at 5 o'clock; but now at 5-30. He would be pleased if some hours were fixed instead of daylight and dark. He now left when it was dark. The engine stopped for 15 minutes at 12. The operatives did not want a long recess in the middle of the day. They wish that the mill would close half an hour earlier. He went out thrice a day for 15 minutes at each time. Formerly he received his pay after the 25th of each month. He now received between the 15th and 20th. This arrangement was introduced for the last three months. If he left the mill there were candidates waiting to fill his place. He did not believe a candidate would give anything as *buksheesh*. This might be the practice in Hindustan, but not in Bombay. Rs. 6 were saved by him, which he sent to his country. Witness said he heard of one case in which an operative resorted to the court for wages. The millowners make no provision for those who may have been hurt in the mill. Witness thought they should do so if the labourer was hurt in their service. He did not know what was done with fines realized from workmen. Medicines are kept in the office in case of need, but there was no doctor. As his masters were great cherishers of the poor they would no doubt provide a teacher to give the young children primary and technical education.

Anoo Siva, a little girl, about 10 or 11 years of age, seemed rather frightened and distressed on being called as a witness before the Commission. She was a mochi by caste. Her home was in the country, but she did not know where. She was unmarried. Girls of her age did marry. Her wages were given by her to her mother, who gave her four pice when she brought home her pay. Her father sent her to work. She did not come of her own will. The Howard and Ruttonjee Mill has been working one year. As monthly wages she always received Rs. 5. She did not know to read or write, and she would like to work only till 12. Two holidays on Sundays were allowed her in the month. She got a recess at 12. No one did her work when she was absent during the time. She was out besides the recess. Her last month's pay was given her on the 15th. Formerly she used to get it at the end of the following month. As she usually suffered from small ailments she absented herself once or twice during the month. She was not aware of what was done with the fines.

Jannoo Dewkiya, a Mahratta boy, who seemed to be about 12 years of age and rather stupid, deposed that his home was in the Alibagh district, Kolaba. He was not married. There were boys bigger than himself, who were married. With regard to his wages Rs. 6 he did the same as the last witness, and received annas 8 as pocket money. In the Howard and Bullough Mills he worked as a doffer. If his parents consented he would like to work for 6 hours instead of full time. He got two Sundays in the month, but would prefer two more to play on. He cleaned the machinery on holidays and stayed till 10 o'clock. Work began at 5 and he left at 7. Witness went out at times besides the recess, and his partner did the work in his absence. There are boys in the mill who would work for half a day on half-pay. This witness received payment on the 15th of each month. When ill he stopped away from work, but had not been fined yet. If he remained away without leave he was fined two days' wages.

At 2-30 p.m. the Commission visited the Jewraj Balloo Mill, and were conducted over it whilst business was in full swing. The Commission selected 3 boys under 12 years of age, who were working in the mill with labels round their necks to indicate that they were only employed for nine hours. A woman, two men, and a boy over 12, were also selected.

Witness, whose name is Kondee, wife of Shreeput, was a stout, well-made Mahratta woman, of considerable intelligence. Her age was 25, and she was employed as a winder. She had been employed in the mill for 3 years, but had been woaking for 15 years. Her native place was Benares, where there was a colony of her own caste. Her husband was employed in a dairy business and earned 4 annas a day. For piece-work she received Rs. 8, 9, or 10. She had two daughters, one 3 years old and the other one year and a half. No debts had been contracted by her, and she spent all her earnings. As rent she paid Rs. 2 per month. At 12 noon she went home for an hour. When her children were at the breast she used to go home three times during the day. No fine was imposed for this. Witness approved of working from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. During her absence the neighbours looked after her children. When marketing she stayed away, and lost that day's yay. She received as holidays two Sundays in the month, but preferred to work on the other two to provide for her children. She became a mill-hand because her parents compelled her. Under no circumstances would she wish to put her daughters to mill work. She received her wages 26 days after they were due. She would prefer receiving payment 15 days after being due.

In the Jewraj Balloo Mill there are at present 17 children who work for nine hours during the day. There were no certificates of age for any of the children examined.

Atma, who appeared to be a boy of about 9 or 10, did not understand what was meant by age. He had been at work for a month, but had not received his pay, his parents were alive, and his father worked in the Municipality. His mother had gone to her country to look after the fields and witness had been in Bombay 7 or 8 months. His father compelled him to work, and he came with the women at 7 a.m. in the morning, and left at 5 in the evening. A recess was allowed at 12, and he brought his own food which he ate in the machinery room. He did not get very tired.

Two other boys of about the same age and occupation gave similar evidence.

A Mahomedan, Sayid Akram Ali, a native of Poona, gave his age as forty. He was married and had two girls, one 7 years, and the other 7 months old. He had some landed property in Poona. The Commission remarked that this was the most unsatisfactory witness yet examined. He had formed no opinion on any subject, and declined to answer the simplest questions. After repeated solicitations witness said he had been working in the Jewraj Balloo Mill and other mills ever since he left his native country, which was about 10 or 15 years ago. He had been first employed in the Manockjee Petit's Mill. It was about 2 years since he came here. Being ill for about two months he lost his place. He was re-employed as a weaver and did piece-work, receiving Rs. 9, Rs. 12, or perhaps Rs. 15 a month. Witness thought it would be comfortable to have four holidays in the month. But other people to whom wages are of great consequence would perhaps choose otherwise. The mills should be all closed together on Sundays. Witness would occupy two hours to clean his machinery. Two or three rupees more were earned by the witness in the hot weather. The labourers cannot leave when their amount of work is done, and the mill-owners do not give any compensation if the labourer is sent away for any part of a day. He partook of his food once in the morning at about 9 a.m., and by dinner when he went home in the evening. The half hour's recess at 12 was a great convenience. Payment was made about the 27th or 28th of the month. If he got his wages earlier, he could pay his creditors for that month. Witness owed the grain-dealer Rs. 20. He gave one month's notice when he left. But no notice was given him by his employers. Witness, who was injured in the mill, said he got no pay during the time he was off work. The millowners do give injured persons one month's wages.

On Sunday the Commission visited the Lalljee Spinning Mills and the Connaught Mills, with a view of ascertaining what was done on Sundays, when the operatives were supposed to have holidays. This was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the Commission found them just finishing the cleaning of the machinery, and leaving for their homes.

The Lalljee Spinning Mill, Ghodupdeo, employs 200 hands, and has been established for eight years. This Mill does not belong to the Mill-Owners' Association. The Commission met at 7-30, and walked round the premises, which are small and confined.

Bhagia Gunnoo, aged 12 years, a native of Rutnagherry and a goldsmith by caste, was selected by the Commission as he was a thin, wearied, unhealthy looking boy, and who in the opinion of the Commission appeared to be unfit to do full work. Witness said he attended school for ten months. He had read up to the 3rd Standard and was unmarried. His father worked in the David Sassoon Mill, and his mother in the Flour Mill at Sewree. His father was sick, and he (witness) voluntarily undertook to go to work. He had been working for two months in the Lalljee Spinning Mill. His employers pay him Rs. 14-8 per mensem, and he has always done full work, which he commences at 5 in the morning and leaves off at 6 in the evening. His wages are Rs. 6, but he got less for being absent. Owing to fever he was absent from work for about eleven days. The operatives received one holiday every month on Sunday and one on the 1st of the month, when they received their pay. On these days the labourers have to come for cleaning up to 10-30 a.m. Witness said he would like to get four holidays. All the boys now absent themselves two days in the month to take rest as also the women. Witness's hours are from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. The boys can only play on the days on which they absent themselves. He goes home for his meals at the recess at 12, and his work is done by other boys during the time he is allowed out for drinking water and other purposes. His last month's pay was given to him on the 1st of October. The boys are not fined, and they absent themselves two days in the month.

The Commission examined the muster roll No. 92.

Damoo Dama states that besides the leave, which was given on the 2nd October he has absented himself on the 9th and 10th, but the register shows him to have been present on those days.

Question: When you want to remain at home do you ask leave?

Answer: No; because we are then asked to produce a substitute. It is better, under the circumstances, not to ask leave, but simply remain at home. No fine is imposed for this.

Babajee Kushna, aged 45, and Mahratta by caste, deposed that he was formerly a bheesty in a Regiment. He was intelligent, but not very robust tending rather to the reverse. He was married but had no children, and his wife was dead. His home was in Chiploon, Rutnagherry, and was mortgaged to a *sowcar*. Witness worked at the drawing machine. He usually went home once a year for a month or two to see his relatives, and take a change of air. Witness has been working for two years in the Lalljee Mill. He had worked for four years in the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill. Previous to this he had been a *bheesty* for nine years. The rules of the two mills were different. If they came a little late in this mill the labourers were not fined. Deponent said that he felt tired with his work. The boys must, of course, feel the full time too much. The piece-workers are all reelers. Women can get leave when they ask for it, because they are piece-workers. Witness is of opinion that there should be four holidays in the month for adults for the benefit of their health. Two days were now given as holidays, and the witness said that if they got two days more the mill managers were at liberty to cut the pay for them. The mill which gives holidays will be given the preference by the operatives, These should be given on the same day. On Sunday the mill should be completely closed; cleaning of machinery had to be done for two hours on Sundays. If four days were allowed in the month the machinery be cleaned of tener, and it would entail less time. Since the 1st October the machinery has not been cleaned. Nor will it be cleaned till the Dusserah holiday, on the 23rd. The operatives have come for cleaning machinery on all their Hindoo holidays. There is no penalty for absence. Witness was not a piece-worker. If the time would be limited by Government from 6 to 6 this would be convenient. The operatives would work with energy. The mill-hands desired half an hour recess. Piece-workers are not allowed out six or seven times besides the recess. He received Rs. 9 as wages for the month of August on the 1st October. He would like to be paid on the 25th of the month. There are many candidates but no presents are given. Witness also suggested that injured men should be provided for by the mill-owners. He also requested that the boys should have a school, and that the mill-owners should pay the teacher.

Yesterday morning the Commission drove to the Bedwar Flour and Woollen Cleaning Mill at 6-30 a.m. It seemed that the woollen cleaning portion of the factory has been considered a nuisance by the Municipality, and the owners have stopped working there. One witness was examined at this place. The Commission next visited the Ripon Copper Works, and found it closed for a holiday the only one given here in the month preceding the new moon. A few of the workmen were found cleaning the engines and boilers. The Commission took the evidence of one of them, and then drove to the City of Bombay Flour Mills, and found an extremely well-organised and scientifical factory which employed about 130 hands, who were employed in watching the machinery, which is almost entirely self-acting. One operative was selected to give evidence.

ARMENIAN AFFAIRS.

Moussa Bey has at last been despatched into exile at Medina. His protector, Bahry Pasha, has been dismissed from the post of Governor of Scutari, and is to be sent as sub-Governor to some place in European Turkey not yet fixed upon. The Armenian Patriarch has again resigned, and the situation is complicated. The Greek Œcumenical Patriarch and Synod also maintain their resignations, and are equally firm in their demands for satisfaction.

The Commission of Inquiry into the grievances of the Greek and Armenian communities has been dissolved. Another Commission is to sit (the *Times* correspondent at Constantinople says), composed of less lukewarm elements. The situation is fraught with much anxiety, since the Patriarchs, unless satisfaction is given to calm popular excitement, are said to be determined to close the churches throughout the Empire, and stop all ecclesiastical administration, thus placing the Porte in a most awkward and dangerous predicament.

On Friday two men presented themselves at the Patriarch's residence and informed him that they were sworn to murder him if within three days he did not definitively resign his office. He asked them if they knew that he might hand them over to the police, upon which one of them opened the breast of his coat and disclosed two revolvers and a knife, saying that they were ready to lay down their lives for the cause in which they were engaged, and that if they failed thousands of others were, like themselves, sworn to carry out their work. The Patriarch, therefore, told them that he should resign at once, as, indeed, he had already determined to do, in consequence of the partiality, prejudice, and fanatical violence displayed by Riza Pasha, the Minister of Justice, in his place as President of the Commission of Conciliation.

It is said that a new commercial treaty is about to be concluded between Russia and Persia.

According to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, Siddar Ishak Khan, who since his escape from Afghanistan has been residing at Samarcand, will shortly be requested by the Russian authorities to take up his abode in Taskhend. Under the eye of the Governor-General of Turkestan, the Afghan pretender will have very little opportunity for intriguing against his cousin, Abdul Rahman, unless the Russians wish it.

The *Egyptian Gazette* thus reports the arrest of Captain Norman at Suez:—"A fugitive offender from Bombay, named C. Nelson *alias* Norman, was arrested at Suez last Friday afternoon (Sept. 12), on board the British steamer Etolia, charged with embezzlement, in virtue of a provisional warrant issued by Mr. J. R. Norrish, her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Suez. The prisoner, who from his appearance and manners, seems to have received the training of a gentleman, will remain in custody at Suez until the receipt from the Governor of Bombay of the documents containing the depositions, etc., relating to the charge. This is the third fugitive offender arrested at Suez during the past three years on provisional warrants issued by Mr. Vice-Consul Norrish."

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

THE COURT.

The Queen remains at Balmoral.

Mr. Chaplin is the Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

POLITICAL.

Lord Spencer addressed a political meeting at Wakefield on Wednesday night. After reviewing the events of the late Session, he referred to the arrests of Irish Members of Parliament as indicating that the Government still relied on the old policy of coercion, in spite of past experience of its utter failure; and he predicted the speedy triumph of the cause of Home Rule.

Sir G. Trevelyan spoke at Oban on Monday night, dealing at length with the Irish Land Purchase Bill, which he condemned, because it would benefit the large landlords.

The Scottish Home Rule Association held its third annual conference at Edinburgh on Wednesday, Dr. Clark, M. P., presiding. The usual resolutions were adopted, but Professor Blackie and some other speakers, while claiming Home Rule for Scotchmen, hesitated about conceding it to Irishmen.

GENERAL.

At a meeting held in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's Cathedral, it was resolved to raise a fund for providing a fitting memorial of the late Canon Liddon.

The Italian residents in London commemorated by a banquet at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Monday evening, the 20th of September, 1870, when Rome became the capital of United Italy.

The executive of the London Trades Council have issued an urgent appeal for help to the Australian workpeople now on strike.

Foreign seamen are being brought from Hamburg to Southampton to replace British seamen who have broken their contracts.

The workmen of the South Metropolitan Gas Company held a large demonstration in the Old Kent-road on Saturday, at which they presented complimentary addresses to Mr. George Livesey and his brother directors, and thanked them for adopting the profit-sharing scheme for the benefit of their servants.

At Lambeth Police-court, on Tuesday, Frank Slavin and J. M'Auliffe, professional boxers, were charged with being about to break the peace by engaging in a glove fight at the Ormonde Club, Walworth. The magistrate bound the defendants over to appear when called on, so that if there should be an actual breach of the peace they would be sent for trial.

At Bow-street, on Tuesday, two Salvationists were sentenced to pay a fine of 40s. each, or undergo 21 days' imprisonment, for assaulting and obstructing the police in connexion with an attempted procession to Exeter-hall. The defendants elected to go to prison.

At Woolwich Police-court, Walter Lyons has been committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of murdering Quartermaster-Sergeant Stewart at Plumstead.

Police-sergeant Weedy was found dead, with a gunshot wound behind the ear, on a road side near Richmond, Yorkshire. A gardener named Kitching, near whose house the body was lying, has been arrested on suspicion of murder.

At the Strafford Collieries, near Barnsley, an under-manager, named Haswell, accidentally fell down a shaft on Monday, and was instantly killed.

Henry Devlin was executed at Glasgow on Tuesday for the murder of his wife.

In a fire which broke out in chemical works at Newcastle two firemen were suffocated and two others seriously injured.

IRELAND.

Messrs. Dillon and W. O'Brien and other Parnellite members spoke at a Nationalist Convention held at the New Tipperary on Wednesday, confidently asserting that their arrest would rally the whole Irish race to their support. Resolutions were passed vehemently condemning the action of the Government and proclaiming continued defiance to the landlord syndicate.

The trial of Mr. Dillon, Mr. W. O'Brien, and the other persons charged with conspiring to induce tenants not to pay their rents was opened at Tipperary yesterday. A strong force of police guarded the approaches to the Court-house, and had to charge an excited crowd with their batons before a passage could be kept clear for those engaged in the case. After various technical objections raised by the defendants had been disposed of, counsel for the Crown stated the grounds of the prosecution, and the Court then adjourned.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., has written a letter describing John Daly as the victim of a conspiracy on the part of emissaries of the Irish Constabulary, and declaring that on the reassembling of Parliament the Parnellite members will demand a searching inquiry into the matter.

COLONIAL.

The expedition of the British South Africa Company to Mashonaland successfully reached its goal on the 12 inst. without the loss of a single life, and has selected a site near Mount Hampden.

The Labour Conference at Sydney have made urgent appeals to the employers to meet the leaders of the trade unions to discuss their differences, but the employers demand as a condition precedent that the principle of freedom of contract in regard to labour shall be accepted by both sides.

The colliers in New Zealand have struck because the mine-owners have supplied coal to steamers with non-unionist crews.

The trial of Birchall for the murder of Fred. Benwell is proceeding at Woodstock, Ontario.

A revolution occurred at Manipur on Sunday night, the Maharajah's brother seizing the Palace and the magazine. His Highness took refuge in the British Residency.

FOREIGN.

The autumn manœuvres in Silesia closed on Saturday, and the Emperor Francis Joseph took leave of the German Emperor, the parting between the two Sovereigns being of the most affectionate character.

The German Consul-General and the acting Imperial Commissioner have left Zanzibar for the German coast-line to inquire into the truth of the reported slavery proclamation.

It is reported from Zanzibar that nine German woodcutters have come into collision with the native of Vitu, and eight of them were killed.

An Anti-Slavery Congress has been sitting at Paris, in which Cardinal Lavigerie took a leading part, and warmly thanked the British Government for its efforts to suppress slavery and the slave trade.

Serious inundations have occurred in the French departments of Gard, Ardeche, and Herault, causing some loss of life and much destruction of property.

Negotiations as to the spheres of influence of England and Italy on the Red Sea coast are about to begin at Naples.

The Turkish frigate Ertogrul has foundered off the coast of Japan in a heavy gale, and about 500 of her officers and men, including Vice-Admiral Osman Pasha, perished.

Moussa Bey has been sent into exile at Medina.

The Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople has again resigned, and the Armenians are pressing resolutely for the redress of their grievances.

The Ministerial crisis at Lisbon continues, but Senhor Ferrau, Portuguese Ambassador at the Vatican, is expected to arrive shortly, and it is thought probable that he will be the new Premier and Foreign Secretary.

A collision took place on the Reading and Philadelphia Railway between a freight and a coal train, causing a block of the line, and an express train, dashing up at full speed against the obstruction thus created, was precipitated over an embankment into the river Schuylkill. Twenty-three passengers were killed and 29 others injured.

Obituary.—Maj.-Gen. H. F. M. Boisragon, Ben. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. G. Swiney, Ben. Ret.; Sir A. D. Stewart; Col. R. T. Thompson; Capt. Knollys; Mr. Marum, M.P.; Rev. J. Trafford, M.A.; Mr. J. A. Rose; Mr. F. B. Short; Mr. B. P. Viret; Dr. P. Hood; Mr. D. Milne-Holme; Mr. J. Mossman; Prof. von Stein; Duke of Albuquerque.

The Paris journal *Marine et Colonies* contains a translation of a recent editorial article in the *Bombay Gazette* on the relation of the French colonies in India to the Home Government.

Financial affairs in the Argentine Republic are still in a state of transitoin. Their tendency is distinctly favourable, but a settlement of pending questions has not yet been arrived at, simply because, in order to establish a sound conclusion, full discussion and deliberation are necessary. It is an unfortunate consequence of the delay, that a number of real holders are induced to lend a credulous ear to the unwarranted, and essentially ignorant, misrepresentations which, with a strange perversity, are circulated in numerous quarters. In the meanwhile Stock Exchange prices are little more than nominal, in the sense that, pending a solution of the general question, business is dormant. Accordingly, transactions of a very limited amount have a disproportionate effect upon prices, and as the immediate tendency of mere speculation is pessimistic, that effect is usually in the sense of depreciation. We entertain no doubt whatever, writes the *Money Market Review*, that directly the test of real demand is brought to bear, the unreality of the present reduced prices will be clearly demonstrated, as it has been on several previous occasions.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN EUROPE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN FRANCE.

The region around Nimes was visited on Sunday morning (21st ult.) with a storm of unprecedented violence, which, within a short time, resulted in tremendous havoc. The grape crop had only been partly gathered, and what remains is completely destroyed. All the trains from Alais and Vigan were delayed; the traffic between Langogne and Alais is stopped from that cause, and the same is the case between Alais and Nimes. Serious floods are feared, as the rivers Gordon and Vidourle have swelled alarmingly. Marseilles was at the same time visited by a cyclone, which blew for nearly two hours and a half. The rain which fell during that time turned the streets into perfect torrents, which swept off everything in their way and undermined the foundations of a number of houses. Several of them have fallen. In one of these houses a woman and her child were caught in the basement and drowned; three other persons living close by were rescued from the water in a half-drowned condition. They are, however, now out of danger. Several families escaped over the roofs of adjoining houses. Serious floods are likewise reported at Mallemort. About six square miles are completely under water, and the damage to the grape crop and fields is considerable, over 800 tons of grapes being destroyed. The overflowing of the River Lot on Saturday has also laid waste a large tract of country, and several of the bridges spanning it at Mende have been carried away.

LOSS OF LIFE.

The locality which has most heavily suffered seems to be Aubenas, where Ardeche, swollen by torrents from the mountains, rose to the height of over 55 ft. above its usual level in the course of a couple of hours. The water rushed headlong through the plain, destroying bridges, obliterating roads, and sweeping away every building that stood in its course. The loss of life is said to be serious; but it is at present impossible to estimate its extent. The river rose 29 ft., and swept away several houses, completely destroying the vineyards, and bodily carried away four cottages, a woman and her baby, and 170 sheep. The woman alone was rescued with much difficulty.

VINTAGES DESTROYED.

Equally disastrous accounts are coming in from other parts. At Chambingaud, near Nimes, a river is carried over a viaduct. It made a clear break through it, and spread like a lake all over the plain, utterly ruining the olive and chestnut plantations. At Beaucaire the rise of the Rhone was so rapid that the circus had to be evacuated while a bull fight was going on. At Roquemaure the villagers attempted to save their grape crop, and went on with their vintage until the water rose above their waists. At Boucorran the carcasses of drowned sheep are to be seen entangled in the top branches of trees emerging above the flood. From Marseilles, Valence, Grenoble the same dismal tale of disaster is reported. At Marseilles a woman and two children were killed by the falling of a cottage, undermined by the water, and in the low-lying quarters of the town several houses have been carried away, and a number of people are homeless. It is announced that the Chambers will be applied to by the Government for a special grant in aid of the victims. It is also rumoured that President Carnot intends visiting the districts which have thus severely suffered.

TANNERIES SWEPT AWAY AND WORKMEN DROWNED.

A disastrous flood occurred at Annonay, in the Ardeche, on Tuesday (23rd ult.) At four o'clock in the morning the Rivers Cance and Deume, at the confluence of which Annonay is situated, overflowed their banks and the water penetrated into the town, flooding the manufactories, carrying away the parapets of the bridges and doing incalculable damage. The tanneries suffered to a great extent, skins being carried away by the flood. The loss is estimated at several hundred thousand francs. A tannery belonging to M. Tracollat collapsed owing to the foundations being undermined, and the proprietor and some women were buried beneath the ruins. Subsequently the body of one woman was found in the Cance, but M. Tracollat's remains have not been discovered. Several workmen who were sleeping in a silk-throwing mill were surprised by the flood, and are believed to have perished. The railway line between Firminy and Annonay has been washed away at several points, and the traffic is consequently stopped. The weather continues to be threatening, and fresh disasters are feared.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST IN THE BALKANS.

A despatch from Mustapha Pasha, a town on the Turko-Bulgarian frontier, reports that 200 persons, 100 of whom were Turkish soldiers and the remainder inhabitants of Mustapha Pasha, were drowned in the recent great floods caused by the overflow of the Maritza.

THE GEENHALGH CASE.

"Haye's Sporting News" says:—Donald Greenhalgh has produced the sensation of the week in racing circles. Major E. L. Elliot, who, although he loves the "rigour of the game," is one of the most liberal men we have ever had on the turf, interested himself in Donald Greenhalgh, and out of thoroughly unselfish motives ("for what was he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him?") tried to persuade the lad to withdraw from the suit he has instituted against the Stewards of the W. I. T. C., on the assurance that he, Major Elliot, would use his influence with them to restore the cancelled license. "But," said Greenhalgh, "if I do withdraw from the suit what guarantee have I that I get my license back from the Stewards before the Poona Races?" Knowing the feeling of the Stewards, and being in a generous mood, he promised to give the jockey a cheque for Rs. 5,000, antedated for the 18th September (the first day of the Poona Races), if he withdrew unconditionally from the suit; the cheque to be presented for payment only in the event of the license not being given back to the lad by the 18th September. Greenhalgh withdrew the suit and received back his license; but as the Stewards demanded their costs, he held on to Major Elliot's cheque, of which Major Elliot stopped payment. Of course "Mr. Locke" had nothing to do with this question of costs; but instead of thanking him for his good offices, Greenhalgh attempts to hold Major Elliot personally responsible. I wrote some very strongly worded comments on this case, but have deleted them; as I see that, after all, the case is to go to court, and that the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. have revoked Greenhalgh's license.

THE REVOLT AT GOA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Chronicle* telegraphed the following highly sensational account of the disturbances at Goa, from which it will be seen that correspondents in Calcutta have more vivid imaginations than residents in the capital of Portuguese-India:—

The revolt at Goa has reached a very serious pitch, and the troops are said to be committing the wildest excesses, shooting down people indiscriminately. Several popular leaders have been arrested and shot, and the houses of others are in a state of seige, the soldiers maintaining a fusillade against them, to which the defenders vigorously reply, having barricaded their houses and obtained possession of arms. Numbers of people have fled to Old Goa, and taken refuge in the old Cathedral and the Church of Jesus there, whose sanctity protects them from the fury of the soldiery. The Governor-General is reported to be in hiding in the palace, and is said to be deaf to the petitions of the inhabitants. The guard is, moreover, stated to have bayoneted many women and children, who fled to the palace for protection. It is reported that dynamite bombs were thrown at the palace by a band of citizen soldiers who suddenly appeared, surprising the military posts. Petitions have been sent to Lisbon to the Government. The Governor-General justifies the action of the troops on the ground that a revolution had been declared, the object of which was to over turn the Government, and to secure British intervention. Meetings of the Goanese have been held at Bombay denouncing the despotism of the Government, and asking for British annexation. It is estimated that in two days' fighting not less than 300 persons have been killed and wounded.

The Government of Bokhara is about to apply for permission to establish a Bokharan consulate at Moscow.

When judgment goes against them litigants are never satisfied, and the first prompting is to appeal. A little incident in one of the London police-courts may suggest to defendants that it is judicious to think twice before appealing once. A man was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting the police, and forthwith he gave notice of appeal against the adverse judgment. But a little interval of sober reflection led him to the conclusion that he had made a mistake. He sent his solicitor to the magistrate with the request that he might be allowed to go to gaol and serve his time. The solicitor explained that the worry and expense of the appeal were so great that he now preferred undergoing the punishment. Mr. Bros said the man had given notice of appeal against his decision, and he must go on with it, or his sureties must forfeit their bonds. This seems to be rather hard, but probably it is based on the inflexible maxim—As you appeal to Cæsar to Cæsar you must go.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PERSIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of this company was held on the th ult. at the Cannon-street Hotel, to consider a roposal for winding up its affairs. Sir Charles Lewis, .P., presided, and explained that the resolution passed the meeting of August 29—that the directors should fuse to make further payments on account of the rchase-money, and should take steps necessary to cover the amount of purchase-money paid—was fully ccepted by the directors, who proceeded to discharge he duty cast upon them. The purchase was now a ullity; but if it was not agreed to wind up voluntarily, ny shareholder might petition the Court to have he company wound up. The directors had not taken roceedings against any one, as they desired first to now who were responsible for the purchase. Further nquiries showed that there was a grave withholding of nformation about the time of the payment of the purhase, money, as there was not the slightest inkling of he withdrawal of the concession being about to happen. The best thing to do was to dispose of the matter as uickly as possible. He hoped the shareholders would et back a considerable portion of the purchase-money, which was wrongfully obtained. The amount paid for he concession was £50,000, but from the company nly £30,000, £20,000 being paid from another source. He moved that the company be wound up, and after some discussion the resolution was agreed to.

BRITISH BORNEO TRADING AND PLANTING.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company (Limited), held on Sept. 24, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. J. Dunn n the chair, the resolutions passed at the meeting on the 8th inst. were confirmed. They were (1) for increasing the capital of the company by the creation of 75,000 new ordinary £1 shares; and (2) for approving a provisional agreement, dated the 25th ult., made between Mr. G. H. Fookes, on behalf of the Segaliud (Borneo) Tobacco Company, and the company, and authorising the directors to carry the same into effect.

THE MYSORE WYNAAD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of this company was held at Winchester House on Sept. 19. Col. Malleson (chairman) presiding. The chairman stated that the object of the meeting was to place before the shareholders the results of the negotiations entered into with the Government of Mysore in regard to the acquisition of a gold mining area of 161½ acres, known as the "Tank Block." The reason this block had not hitherto been acquired by the gold mining companies of the district was that the land at that point formed a sort of water-supply, owing to the natural dip of the surrounding surface; but inasmuch as a valuable gold-bearing stratum, known as the Champion Reef, passed under the Tank Block—there being reliable indications of its continuity on either side—the company, in conjunction with the Mysore West Company, had acquired the land at an expense of £3,000, the Mysore West Company advancing a similar sum, and there was every prospect of a successful result. Mr. Walker endorsed the chairman's statement, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and the board of directors, the proceedings terminated.

THE LOSS OF THE ERTOGROUL.

NEWS was first received in Yokohamo of two terrible maritime disasters off the south coast of Japan. The Turkish frigate Ertogroul and the mail steamer Musashi Maru foundered during a gale. The crew of the mail steamer all perished, with the exception of one, while of those on board the man-of-war only six officers and fifty-seven men were saved.

Among the drowned are Ali Bey, captain of the vessel, and Vice-Admiral Osman Pasha, the special representative recently sent by the Sultan with an autograph letter and a decoration for the Mikado. The Vice-Admiral, accompanied by his suite, was received at the palace on the 13th of June last, when the Emperor of Japan conferred upon him the First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, and upon Captain Ali Bey the Third Class of the same Order.

Some details have now been received of the loss of the frigate. It appears that the boiler burst and the vessel ran upon some rocks and sank. Only fifty-three of the crew were saved. The Russian Minister to Japan has offered to send the survivors home in a Russian steamer. The Porte has accepted the offer, and has sent a decoration to the Minister in recognition of his kindness to the sailors.

BILIOUSNESS.

TIMON the scoffer praised only one man, and scathed everybody else. That one man was Democritus, a Greek philosopher, who lived about 500 B.C. Even Bacon, who "speaks but lightly of the disputatious wisdom of the Greeks of the time of Plato and Aristotle warmly commends the physiological studies of Democritus and his colleagues." In the *Anatomy of Melancholy*, the frontispiece sets forth this savant in quest of the seat of black choler.

"Old Democritus under a tree,
Sits on a stone with a book on knee;
About him hang there many features
Of cats and dogs and such like creatures,
Of which he makes anatomy
The seat of black choler to see."

Democritus is referred to in beginning this reference in connection with biliousness, for he was one who pointed men a little way along the road to clearer knowledge of it. The word melancholy comes from two words which mean *black choler*, or, as we understand it, black bile. With the accumulation of bile in the body the circuit of the liver and digestive track, with intermediate vessels, becomes overcrowded; the overflow charges the system at large, and the vision becomes tinctured with ochre and black. With a brisk, cathartic, sweeping out the superfluous bile, the vision clears; the mind, which was a foggy chamber of gloomy phantoms, becomes clear as reason can be. The melancholy are nearly always those of bilious temperaments.

We are working on the lines of Democritus still, and striving by experiment as best we may to unfathom the secrets hidden in that unknown country known as the Liver. We have not advanced to great precision yet, and the knowledge we have gained from practice is very far in advance of that obtained by other means, though to the latter we must look for precision.

Biliousness is the term we use when referring to that condition of the system where the digestion is poor, the skin dusky, the white of the eye cloudy, and the tongue coated with a tinge of yellow with usually malaise, dreamy nights, clammy taste in the mornings, and mental depression. In the young and in those who have become chronic cases, a three-grain blue mass pill, followed by a saline next morning, will be beneficial. In the majority of cases something more is necessary, and where there is much nervous depression something more is imperative.

Insufficient muscular exercise, a deficiency of fresh air, and over-eating, are prime causes of biliousness, and if it be possible to eliminate these causes, the most successful results are possible. The direct result of any of these factors is impaired nerve-tone, to overcome which Nux Vomica is the thing. But provision must be made to carry off the products of tissue waste, and to stimulate the liver to its normal work. Cascara will do both these things, Euonynim the latter. A tabloid of Cascara, Euonynim, and Nux, nightly at bedtime, will overcome any constipation and do yeoman service.

In cases of biliousness of years' duration, where there are gastric pain and neuralgic attacks, no remedy will compare with four five-grain Ammonium Chloride Tabloids.

Nature should always be watched, and oftentimes the promptings of instinct will be worth more than a visit to many Doctors. If there is a desire for acids, take advantage of it. Five drops of diluted nitro-muriatic acid in a wine-glass of water will answer, and often correct hepatic disturbance and tone the nervous symtem.

Much meat should not be allowed, and over-much fat will occasion eructations. Milk is not often tolerated. A vegetable dietary is the best, and the Kepler Extract of Malt will be found to be an unequalled food.

ANTIPYRIN IN HEADACHES.

Antipyrin is still considered a new drug. Though it has been before the profession for a long while, its wonderful properties have not been fully understood or appreciated until quite recently. Prominent among its actions is its faculty of relieving headache, and so decided and unquestionable is this that it is worthy of special note. In his recent Croonian lectures, Dr. MacAlister said:—"A condition in which it had an excellent effect—some called it a specific action—was migraine. In his own person he had found that nothing acted so promptly or so certainly in averting or assuaging the paroxysm." Dr. Kingsbury reports that he gave the drug in twenty cases, some of which had suffered for ten years.

"In no case did the Antipyrin fail." "It prevents as well as cures the attacks." The *British Medical Journal* (January 17, 1888) says:—"There seems no reason to doubt that in Antipyrin we possess a powerful anodyne for pain of nervous or rheumatic origin. Dispensed in the form of Tabloids, it is easily administered, and may be given either hypodermically or by the mouth." From one to three Tabloids is the amount usually required for headache. In cases of fevers this drug may be administered with rather greater safety than antipyretics generally. It has a great faculty of easing pain, agrees well with the system, and quiets the nervousness. The dose is two or three five-grain Tabloids.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

THE Emperor William rode out to the scene of the manœuvres at half-past five o'clock on Friday morning (Sept. 19th), where he was joined somewhat later by the Emperor Francis Joseph and King Albert of Saxony. The German Chancellor, General von Caprivi, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Kalnoky, likewise drove over from Rohnstock to witness the evolutions. The operations of the troops, which were very interesting, were fortunate in being favoured with the most splendid weather. The three Sovereigns, who expressed great satisfaction at the spectacle they had witnessed, followed with special interest the several novelties which were put to a practical test for the first time in the sham fight on Friday.

The intercourse between the two Emperors since the arrival of his Austrian Majesty on Wednesday could not have been more cordial (the *Standard* says), and on separating they will take home with them the pleasantest remembrances of their visit to Silesia, which will be wound up with a lunch at Liegnitz.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

On Saturday (Sept. 20) the Imperial manœuvres of the 5th and 6th Army Corps, and with them the Imperial meeting came to a dramatic and interesting close near Liegnitz. In the day's battle the two army Corps were personally commanded by the Emperor William, who, the *Times'* correspondent says, exhibited singular strategical ability. This is not mere flattery, but the clear and deliberate opinion of those who are best entitled to judge, and who maintain that, both as an active commander and as critic of the conduct of others in the field, the present occupant of the throne of Prussia shows indications of a military genius of the very highest promise. The development of the battle the Emperor directed from the monument on the field of the Katsbach, and then with the Duke of Connaught (who was wearing the Ordre pour le Merite sent him by the old Emperor after the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir) at his side, he rode forward to a knoll, whence cease firing sounded all along the line, followed by the usual summons to the officers of both sides to come and hear the 'critique.'

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

And here (the correspondent continues) I may allude to the warm friendship which unites the Emperor to his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, with whom in his soldierly tastes and even in his personal appearance, especially when he smiles, he has very much in common. The two characters, indeed, are formed to agree, and it is no wonder, therefore, that the cordiality of their intercourse during the late manœuvres formed the subject of frequent remark. This intercourse was as that of two brothers more than that of uncle and nephew, while the Emperor's bearing to his august ally of Austria savoured more of the tender and ever watchful attention of an affectionate son to a venerable father. This was the way in which a member of the Austrian Emperor's suite phrased it to a friend of mine, and his evidence was borne out by the testimony of other close observers. Every occasion, small and great, was seized by the German Emperor to evince his consideration for his illustrious ally, and for doing this the best opportunity of all presented itself when, his German Majesty, with the Sovereigns of Austria and Saxony, the Duke of Connaught, General von Caprivi, and Count Kalnoky (who had been inseparable companions all day), formed the centre of a multitude of officers, who had galloped wildly at the close of the engagement from far and near to hear the *critique*.

A SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

Suddenly we who were on the outer fringe of this brilliant crowd of eager listeners were startled by a long burst of cheering, thrice repeated, and presently it turned out that the main object of this most unusual demonstration—unusual, I mean, on such occasions—was the Emperor Francis Joseph. He could not, said his German Majesty, leave the field without conveying his thanks to the Emperor of Austria and the King of Saxony for having honoured the Prussian army with a visit of inspection, and for the favourable judgments which they formed of its efficiency. Both Sovereigns were faithful friends of that army, and in its name he begged leave to thank them for the visit, as well as for the opinion that it had not degenerated in any way since the decease of his grandfather. It was thus a pledge for the continuance of existing treaties. Three lusty cheers from the bystanders followed this little speech, after which the Austrian Emperor, who was deeply affected, replied to the effect that he had been delighted beyond measure by his visit to Silesia, and that he was proud to have an ally who commanded such admirable troops. This was the only thing in the nature of speeches that had been exchanged between the imperial allies during their intercourse of four days and the fact that they were not delivered at the banqueting-board, but on the tented field, so to speak, and in the presence of the commanders of 30,000 men and more, must be regarded as investing them with a special significance.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

(INDIA OFFICE.—September 25.)

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

J F D Ball, India, 15, Montrell-road, Streatham-hill.	G B Petter, India, 36, St. Mark's-road, North Kensington.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

H W Bamber, India, 8 months and 28 days' furlough.	J Kirkbride, India, 6 months, MC.
J Posford (Cov.), India, 3 days' furlough and to return.	J J Allen, India, 5 months, M C (This cancels permission to return to duty.)
Baron J Bentinck, India, 10 days' furlough and to return.	P W Dangerfield, India, 2 months' fur.
H A D Phillips (Cov.), India, furlough to December 22, 1890.	A T Forbes (Cov.), Madras, 3 months M C. and 3 months' extraordinary leave.
W B Taylor, India, furlough for 10 months and 1 day in lieu of 8 months and 10 days previously granted.	Lieut.-Col W Osborn, RE, Bombay, one year's special leave. (This cancels permission to return to duty.)
G J Nicholls (Cov.), India, 24 days' fur.	Surgeon J W T Anderson, Bombay, one month, M C, and 15 days' extraordinary leave.
C J Ponsonby, India, 3 months, MC.	G C Beresford, Bombay, 6 months, MC.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

C H C Bickerton, India.	Captain R A Wahab, R E, India.
C S Bayley (Cov.), India.	A L Webb, India.
A Forbes (Cov), India.	J Thorburn, Madras,
J F D Ball, India.	S. D. Pears, Madras.
J W Lewer, India.	L Moore (Cov.), Madras.
P J O'Flaherty, India	C F G Lester, Bombay.
J S Mackintosh (Cov.), India.	J E P Linche, Bombay.
Surgeon A H Pierson, India.	

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Surgeon-Major E Mair, Bengal, 312 days, PA.	Surgeon-Major J J Moran, M D, Madras, 6 months, M C.
Captain C P L Pirie, Bengal SC., 2 months, PA.	Lieut H W Iles, Bengal, R A, 2 months, MC.
Lieut.G H C Colomb, Bengal SC., 2 months, PA.	Lieut H F Walters, Bombay, SC, 4 months, MC.
Lieut.C O Swanston, Bengal SC., 1 month, PA.	Lieut E L Holloway, Madras SC, 2 month MC.
Captain M L Shipley, Bengal SC., 5 months, PA.	Captain CF Stevens, Madras SC, 1 month MC.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Brigadier-General R C Stewart, Madras Cavalry.	Lieut C S Williams, Bengal S C,
Deputy-Surgeon-General T Rudd, Bengal.	Lieut C E H Connell, Madras S C
Lieut. T Webster, Bengal SC.	Capt A Elderton, Bgl. S C
Hon. Lieut J Nicholson, Madras PWD.	Major H M E Brunker, Bengal District Staff.
Colonel L R H D Campbell, Bengal SC.	Brig-General WT Budgen, Bombay.
Lieut R L Tottenham, Bengal SC.	Surgeon-Major G S A Ranking, Bengal.
Captain C S Wheler, Bengal S C.	Lieut H I E Palmer, Bengal SC.
	Major F C Burton, Bengal SC.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Colonel G N Channer, Bengal S C.	Surgeon-Major M. H. Smith, Madras.
Lieut.-Col. L. Conway-Gordon, CIE., Bengal, R E., P W D.	Lieut U W Evans, Madras.
	Lieut.-Col. M W Stevens, Bombay.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Captain F. Warden, Indian Marine, from September 6, 1890.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emollient:—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children., Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents:—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN IN TIPPERARY.

MR. DILLON, after his arrest and release on bail on Sept. 18, returned to Dublin, and was received at the railway station by a large crowd and a fife-and-drum band. He drove at once to his residence at North Great George Street, in the carriage of the Lord Mayor. Addressing the people from the steps at the entrance to his house, he said the more frequently the Government arrested the leaders of the Irish people, the more resolute the people became in carrying out the work in which they were engaged. Scandalous reports had been circulated by the Tory press, who had told the world that there was dissension in the ranks in Tipperary, and that the combination was broken. He said, coming from the town of Tipperary, that that statement was false. The ranks of Tipperary were unbroken, and the fight would be fought there so long as the people obtained the sympathy—and they would obtain the sympathy—of the Irish race at home and abroad.

Mr. Michael O'Brien Dalton and Mr. John Cullinane were arrested at Kingstown on the 19th on landing from the mail steamer Ireland, and conveyed to Tipperary to answer charges of conspiracy and intimidating the Smith-Barry tenants not to pay their rents. Messrs. Cullinane and Dalton stated that they had returned to Ireland to surrender, knowing that warrants were out against them.

Mr. Dillon visited his constituents on Sept. 20 to keep a promise made to them prior to his arrest. At Claremorris and other places he was received with enthusiasm, and presented with addresses which set forth his patriotic services. On Sunday he attended a great meeting at Swinford. So did a large body of police and military, and notes of the proceedings were taken by Government reporters. Mr. Byrne, the divisional magistrate, was present, and informed the hon. member for East Mayo that if any language of an intimidatory or illegal character was used it would be his duty to disperse the meeting. A resolution was proposed calling on the Government to take steps to meet the threatened famine and to provide employment. Mr. Dillon supported the resolution and spoke indignantly of the Tory policy, saying the presence of the military was the answer of the Government to a starving and famine-stricken people. He urged the peasantry to withhold their rents rather than that their families should starve. The Government, he held, were bound to look into the present state of things, which had resulted from the evil laws of the past; and the proposal he intended to make in Parliament was that they should introduce a Bill compulsorily buying out the landlords.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. O'Mahoney, two of the defendants in the Tipperary cases, have also been arrested. The former, who has been speaking in South Wales, was taken at Cardiff on Sept. 23.

The Limerick National League has adopted the following resolution:—"That we defy the exasperating policy of the Government in arresting the accredited leaders of the Irish people in the persons of John Dillon, William O'Brien, and others, and attribute their movements to the intriguing of false friends and anti-Irishmen, who ought to be the people's guiders and protectors." Mr. T. M. Stuart said that in the present state of the country the only thing they could do was to press forward the Plan of Campaign. (Cheers.) They had men on their public boards in Limerick who were traitors to their country, and he had now no hesitation in the world in calling on the meeting to boycott every individual one of them. (Cheers.) He would place a cordon around the shops of those shopkeepers, and he would see that men in other positions—professional positions—should not obtain clients—(cheers)—and by the influence of the people's action and the voice of public opinion the pockets of these parties would soon become light.

The Duke of Argyll, writing in reply to a correspondent on the subject of the Irish arrests, says the question of the expediency of instituting any Government prosecution depends entirely upon a variety of circumstances and a number of facts which can only be known to the responsible advisers of the Crown, but if asked whether he approved of the Government doing its best to enforce the law to protect all subjects of the Queen in the enjoyment of their legal rights and to put down illegal conspiracies and coercion, he could have no doubt about his reply. It was for that purpose that all Governments existed.

Mr. Michael Davitt, in a conversation, has expressed his views of the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Mr. Davitt said:—

Mr. Balfour has perpetrated a gigantic act of folly. He has attempted to strike a blow at the Plan of Campaign at a time when that plan happens not to be in a very flourishing condition. Mr. Balfour intended to show his supremacy over the National League and the Plan of Campaign; but both are power strong enough to challenge the full exercise of Dublin Castle authority. If the Chief Secretary's two prisoners had formulated a plan to strengthen and popularise their policy they could not have gone a better way about it than by inviting Mr. Balfour to do their work for them. I am convinced that the whole country will be on the side of John Dillon and William O'Brien, apart altogether from the question of the legality of the Plan. What always happens when men are thrust into prison for their convictions will occur in this case—widespread sympathy will be excited, and the Chief Secretary will be open to the suspicion of having done this for the cowardly purpose of preventing Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien from going to America. Mr. Balfour doubtless imagined that the opposition to the Plan of Campaign shown by the Bishop of Limeric and the recent letter of the Bishop of Cork exhibited a tendency on the part of the Catholics of Ireland unfavourable to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien's work I do not believe that the opposition of the two Bishops will have any such effect.

A convention was held in the New Tipperary Exchange on Sept. 24, attended by delegates from the countries of Tipperary and Limeric. A resolution was passed denouncing the prosecutions, and pledging the Nationalists of both countries to shun the shops of the "exterminator," Mr. Smith-Barry, and patronise only those in New Tipperary. Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien both spoke. They declared that the differences existing in their ranks, which had been greatly exaggerated, had been closed by the action of the Government, the effect of which would be that the cause of the Smith-Barry tenants would be taken up by the Irish race all over the world.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that one of the gentlemen whom Mr. Balfour is "persecuting" in connection with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, will be chosen as the Nationalist candidate for North Kilkenny.

THE WOOD DIVORCE CASE.

THE case of Wood *vs.* Wood—a petition presented by the wife, praying for the dissolution of her marriage on the grounds of the misconduct and cruelty of her husband, Captain Wood, formerly of Her Majesty's Devonshire Regimen—has been decided. The respondent filed an answer denying the allegations in the wife's petition, but he did not appear to defend the suit. Mr. Middleton, who appeared for Mrs. Wood, said the marriage took place on Jan. 2, 1884. Almost immediately after the marriage Captain and Mrs. Wood went to India, where Captain Wood's regiment was quartered. On one occasion he came home late from mess and beat her about the head in such a manner that her night-dress was covered with blood. She ran out of the house to the nearest officer's quarters, Captain Ellecombe. This was not the only act of cruelty of which he was guilty in India. In April, 1885, he sent his wife home and she remained in England until 1886. The regiment was then quartered in Baroda, and there she joined her husband. At the end of 1886 she came to England, and had since been earning her own living as a governess. In August 1889, Captain Wood was at Boulogne, and he there made the acquaintance of another woman with whom he lived. Mrs. Mary Wood gave evidence bearing out the opening statement of the learned counsel. Captain G. Ellecombe said he was now stationed at Aldershot, and was in India at the same time as Captain Wood. In June 1884, the petitioner came to his quarters about half-past ten at night in her night-dress. Her lip was cut and blood was flowing. Her night dress was covered with blood. She cried and made a statement to him on the subject. Captain Charles Hardy, who was also in India at the same time as Captain and Mrs. Wood, gave evidence as to the violent language Captain Wood used towards his wife. Witnesses from Boulogne proved the cohabitation of Captain Wood there with a woman not the petitioner in the case. His lordship granted a decree nisi, with costs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes th child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s 1½d. per Bottle, wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Indian Marine steamer Tenaserim entered the Government Dock yesterday for repairs.

THE steam-ship Saint Marnock, 1,951 tons, Captain James H C Boig, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Colaba, 1,070 tons Captain A Houghton, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Himalaya, 910 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and twenty deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steam-ship Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H R Burleigh, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and three deck pasengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Zanzibar with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Knight Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Shields with 5,610 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Hazel Branch, 1,690 tons, Captain J H Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Batoum with 84,462 cases kerocine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain A Mcallister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and 463 pilgrims. During the voyage there were five deaths, four between Jeedah and Aden and one between Aden and Karachi, all from natural causes.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Graham	1911	Worfolk	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B and P S N Co
„ Brema	1205	Ott	K	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Neera		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
„ Poonani		Nacoda		Do.
„ Kaveri				Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Singapore		Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
„ Lombardy	2760	Jephson	5	P & O S N Co
„ Melpomene	1913	Woluscshing..	8	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Kt. of Saint John	2248	Bevis	12	K Nixon & Co
„ Nyanza	1121	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji
„ Glasgow (Man-of-war)	800	Nacoda	20	

(tons crane).

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Baghdad (s)	Whitehead	Zanzibar, Sept 27.
13	Hazel Branch (s)	Lee	Batoum, Sept 22.
	Siam (s)	Weighell	Aden, Oct 6.
	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Shield, Sept 16.
	King Arthur (s)	Mecallister	Jeddah, Sept 26.
	Himalaya (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Butterworth.	Karachi.
	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.
	St. Marnock (s)	Boig	Karachi.
	Colaba (s)	Houghton	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
„ Melpomene, for China, &c.
„ Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Busheer, for Marmagoa.
„ Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Siam, for Aden, &c.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

October 9.—Steamers Clan Mackenzie, City of Venice, India, Strathesk and Maharaja.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
11 Kohinur s .... Rangoon.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, October 6.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals.)	Commander.	From.	Date. (Departures.)	To.
Sept					
16	Curtatane (It Frigate)	Marini	Put back		....
19	Mariner H M's	Arbuthnot	Muscat		....
23	Chollerton	Whatley	Cardiff	5	Calcutta.
25	Siam	Weighell	Bombay	7	Bombay
27	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast.		
29	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	2	Hodeida
	Bussorah	Longsdaile	Bussorah	1	London
30	Isla de Panay	Baste	Manilla	30	Liverpool
	Culgoa	Ilbery	Adelaide		London.
	Clyde	Parfitt	London		Bombay
	King Arthur.	Macalister	Jeddah		Bombay
October					
1	Arracan	Dunbar	Rangoon	1	Liverpool
	Congo	Vercuere	Shanghai		Marseilles
	Euphrates	Edwards	Amoy		Newyork
	Elba	Welch	Rangoon		Port Said FO
	Zampa	Chisholm	Calcutta		London.
	Monmouthshire	Cumming	New York	2	China
	Saida Austr. Man of War	Edlerbruck	Pola	5	Australia
	Goorkha	Johnston	London	2	Calcutta
	Singapore	Parodi	Genoa	1	Bombay
2	Santo Domingo	Ugarti	Liverpool	2	Manilla
	Oxus	Delacroix	Marseilles		China
	Maria Teresa	Deperis	Trieste	3	Bombay
	Pekin	Harris	Bombay		London
3	Benalder	Meckintosh	Java		Port Said F O
	Golconda	Henderson	Calcutta		London
	Woodcock	Craig	Berbera	4	Mussowa via Berbera
4	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	5	Mussow =
5	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida	6	Hodeida
	John Bright	Walker	Bussorah		London
	Sultan	Johnson	Calcutta		....

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—112 bales cotton, H. Z. Abedin; 51 bales wool, K. Khooshall; 200 cwts linseed oil cakes, Thos H. Moore and Co; 717 cwts linseed, Robertson Bros and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—265 bales cotton, A. P. Sabapathy Moodilear and Co; 1,000½ cwts linseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Graham s—1,999 cwts linseed, J. C. Bushby and Co: 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—2,001 cwts nigerseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1½ cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers.

Idar s— 99 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 357 cwts copras, Tod Durant and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,001 cwts linseed, F L Battliboi and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Morarjee Vassanjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Megna s—402 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—13 cwts cloves, J Fazull; 35 cwts kismiss, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 90 cwts cloves, A Jaffer; 150 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 75 bales twist, Hajee, Adum Esmall and Co; 95 bales twist, Ramjee Canjee; 125 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 25 bales twist, Lalljee, Cutchra; 200 bales twist, Ebrahim, Noordin and Co; 24 cwts kismiss, K Ludha; 75 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co; 50 bales twist, T Mooljee Sons and Co; 50 bales twist,C Ebraham 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Melpomene s—25 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey; 850 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy s—20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 101 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 54 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 36 cwts kismiss, K Ludha; 138 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, S Abraham; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—20 bales twist, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 15 bales twist, L Cutchra.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co; 175 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 20 bales twist, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 15 bales twist, L Cutchra.

THE best safeguard for General Health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Fresher, Superior, and Cheaper compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best Aperient and Blood-purifying Remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—250 cases bar soap, Hajee H Ahmed; 250 boxes pale soap, Nensey Paroo; 30 cases whisky, Beyts, Craig and Co.

Kt of St John s—250 boxes bar soap, T Bodubhoy; 5 packages earthenware, S Abdoolally; 100 cases school slates, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—45 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—13 cases bacon, cheese and ham, &c, B Bezonjee and Co; 49 cases alizarine dye, V Bhowandas; 12 cases writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 4 cases bacon and ham, Bolton and Co; 5 cases bacon, ham, and cheese, Bull and Co; 11 cases bacon, ham, and cheese, S H Bottliwalla; 16 cases cheese, ham and bacon, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 17 cases biscuits, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 8 bales printing papers, Jehangir and Shroff.

Massalia s—6 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Maneckjee.

Rohilla s—100 cases cognac, P A Kerrawala and Co.

Henzada s—3 cases stillhock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—10 cases soap, Esmaljee Ebramjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—30 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rheinfels s—24 cases aniline dye, G Mooljee.

Clyde s—49 cases alizarine colour, G Mooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—50 cases brandy, P N Kerrawalla and Co; 3 cases medicine, &c., E Heptoola.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 11.

Walker, Captain, Bo, Ordnance Dept, from privilege leave, from Poona.

Corbyn, Lieut, Bo, RHA, on leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 13.

Hill, Major, Bo, Middlesex Regt, off privilege leave, from England.

Briggs, Lieut, Bengal, K D. Gds, off privilege leave, from England.

Hamilton, Brigade Surgeon, Bengal Medical Staff, off privilege leave, from England.

Kilkelly, Surgeon, Bo Medical Staff, off privilege leave, from England.

Montresor, Captain, 17th B Cavalry, from furlough, from England.

Hams, Major, Bengal, 20th P I, from furlough, from England.

Biddulph, Captain, 19th B Lancers, from furlough, from England.

Waller, Captain, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, from furlough, from England.

Fletcher, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, from leave, from England.

Stewart, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.

Stewart, Br Gl, Ms, Brigade Staff, from leave, from England.

Campbell, Lieut, A D C, from leave, from England.

Savi, Lt-Col, R E, from leave, from England.

Weir, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.

Hodgson, Lieut, 1st B C, from leave, from England.

Baddeley, Lt-Col, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, from leave, from England.

Cook, Col, Bengal 26th Sikhs, from furlough, from England

Jackson, Major, Bo, 1st N L Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 9.

Clery, 2nd Lt, ‡th Bo-Rifles, on leave, to Urun.

OCTOBER 11.

Moss, Lieut, Bo, Comt Dept, off leave, to Poona.

Burton, Captain, Ms, R H A, off leave, to Secunderabad.

OCTOBER 13.

Richardson, Captain, Bo Mily Accts Dept, on duty, to Baroda.

Hill, Major, Bo. Middlesex Regt, off leave, to Mhow.

Briggs, Lieut, Bengal, K D Gds, off leave, to Muttra.

Biddulph, Captain, 19th Bengal Lancers, from leave, to Jhelum.

Walter, Captain, Bengal, 3rd D Gds, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

Stewart, Captain, 10th Bengal Lancers, from sick leave, to Umballa.

Baltine, Lieut, Bengal, 7th D Gds, from leave, to Umballa.

Jackson, Major, Bo, 1st N L Regt, on leave, to Kamptee.

Baddeley, Lt-Col, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, from leave, to Cawnpore.

Hodgson, Lieut, 1st B C, from leave, to Saugor.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 14th October 1890.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall at 8-30 to-night. All Recruits are requested to attend as well as N. C. officers and Volunteers. There will be sword-drill for officers, who are requested to bring their swords.

2. Arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 14th October, 1890.

1. It is notified for information that the Battery will assist in manning the Forts on the occasion of the visit of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, on the 18th instant. (Saturday.) Every member who can possibly be present to be in the ranks. The hour for the parade and other particulars will be published hereafter.

2. The following drills will take place during the week:—

Morning Drills.—To-day 14th, to-morrow 15th, and Friday 17th. 7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Evening Drill.—Thursday 16, 6-30 p. m. Carbine drill at Head-quarters.

3. The following extract from District and Garrison Orders, dated 13th instant, is published for information:—

No. 1403—Volunteers (Leave.) Leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officers as follows:—Major. G. W. Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, for one month from date of departure.—

Major-Roughton proceeded on leave yesterday.

4. During the absence of Major. G. W. Roughton on leave Capt. A. K. Leslie will take Command and Lieut. J. Sanders-Slater will assume the duties of Acting Adjutant.

5. Battery order No .5 of the 11th instant, appointing Br. K. Macaulay, N. C. O. in charge of No. 2 Sub-division is cancelled and the following substituted:—During the absence of Sergt. W Tate on leave, Corpl. H. Hoyles will take charge of No. 2 Sub-division.

6. Leave of absence for two months from the 13th instant has been granted to Sergt T. Stephenson.

7. During the absence on leave of Sergt. F Stephenson, Corpl. J Beckerleg will take charge of No. 3 Sub-division.

8. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Thursday evening next, October 16th, at six o'clock. Every member of the Council is earnestly requested to attend, with any other member of the Corps, who feels any interest in the affairs of the Association.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain, and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

A SERIES of physiological experiments is being made by Dr. Kraeplin as to the respective effects upon the mental powers (psychical reactions) of alcohol and tea. By his finding, alcohol diminishes ideas but strengthens the verbal association of words and the association of auditory impressions. But as to tea, he finds that it favours the association of ideas and intellectual work, while embarrassing the association of words.

A WATERFALL has recently been discovered in the southern part of New Zealand, which proves to be one of the most remarkable in the world. It is exceedingly difficult of access, being almost completely surrounded by a chain of snow-covered mountains, numerous glaciers, and superb lakes. The highest of all the waterfalls whose existence is known at the present time is the Yosemite, in California, whose mass of water plunges down from a height of 2,550 feet. The next, in point of height, is the Orco Fall, of Monte Rosa, in Switzerland, which sends its waters, in two falls, from a height of about 2,400 feet. The newly discovered waterfall in New Zealand comes third on the list, falling from a height of 1,904 feet. This waterfall has three falls, and the mass of water thrown is much greater than that of either the Yosemite or Monte Rosa waterfall. The fourth highest is in the Pyrenees, and comes from an elevation of 1,400 feet.

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ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S RENOWNED
ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
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24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, OF MALARIA,
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Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
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PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.
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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
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PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

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EFFERVESCENT
POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!
IMPROVES... ... Complexions.
PREVENTS... ... Sea Sickness.
PREVENTS ... Fever.
CURES ... ... Skin Diseases.
CURES ... ... Liver Affections.
CURES ... ... Rheumatism.
CURES ... ... Indigestion.
CURES ... ... Headache.
CURES ... ... Biliousness.
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POTASH
COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

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May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:— Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants Meadow Street.

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

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infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs,

Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

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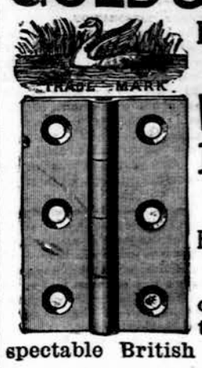
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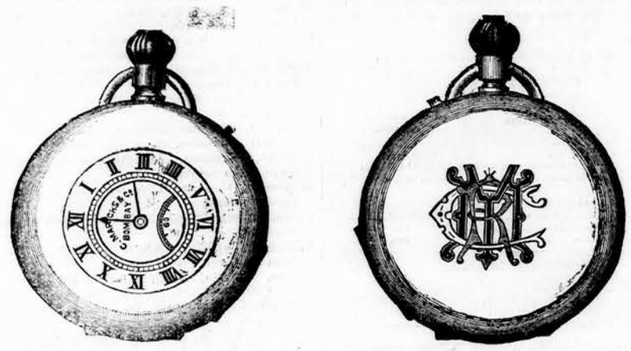
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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep the clothes a good colour.
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It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

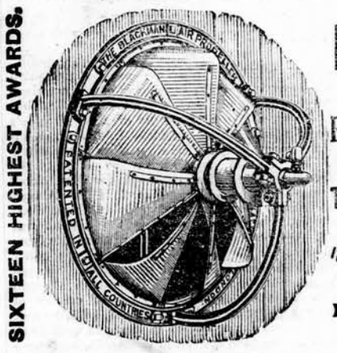
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